

By Walt Disney

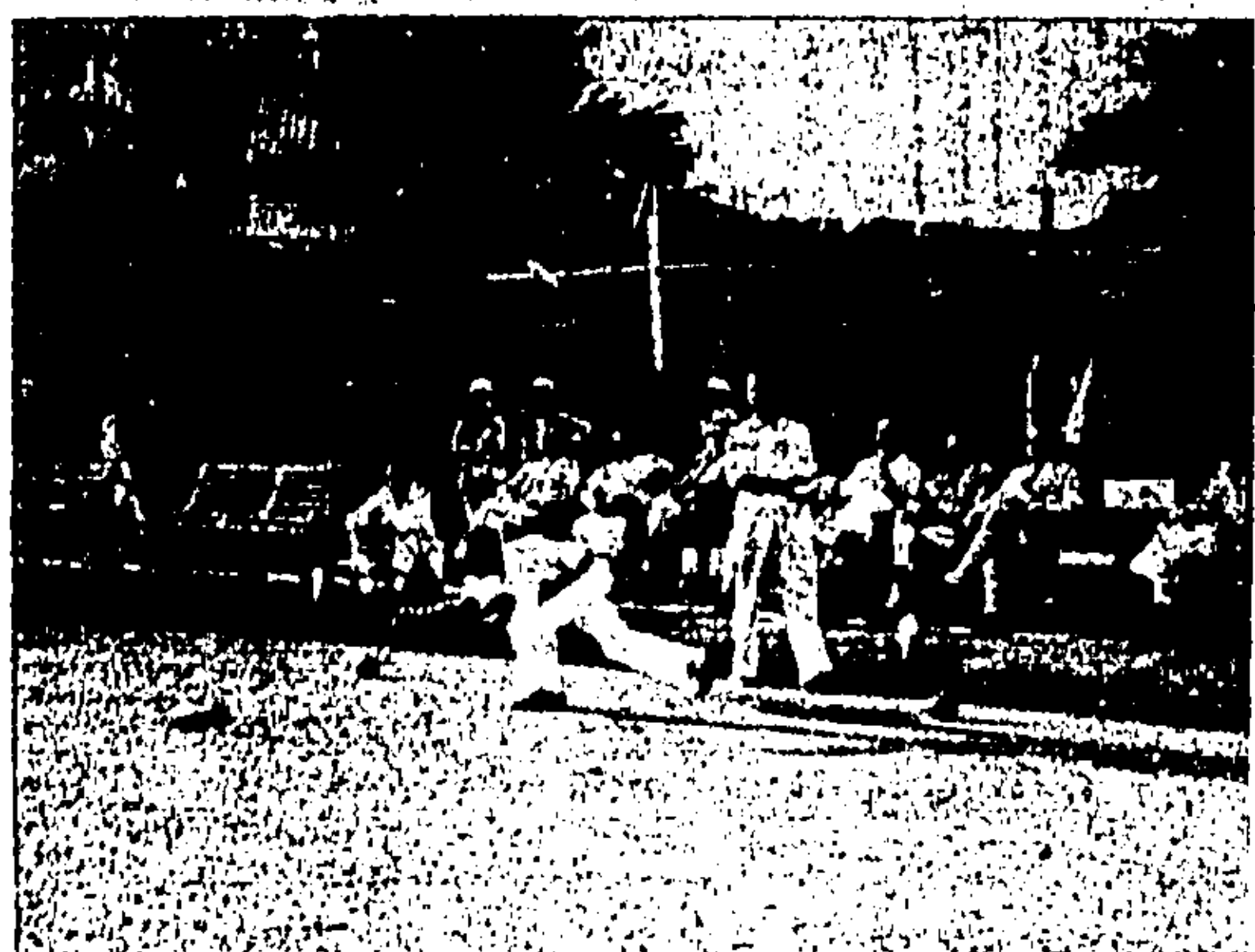


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"WICK'S" BOWLS NOTES INTERNATIONAL SERIES SOON



The R. F. da Luz-U. M. Omar singles bowls match in progress. Luz, bowling was expected to extend Omar but was surprisingly off form.—Staff Photographer.

CORPS AQUATIC SPORTS TO-NIGHT

KEEN STRUGGLE EXPECTED BETWEEN
PORTUGUESE AND MOBILE COLUMN

(By "Tinker")

THOUGH THE COMPOSITION of the Portuguese Companies' teams for the events of to-night's gala is unknown, that of the Mobile Column promises that there should be a great struggle between them for premier honours of the Volunteers' Aquatic Meeting. The gala is being held at the Army pool, commencing at 9.30 p.m.

His Excellency the Acting Governor, Lt. General E. F. Norton, and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Major General A. E. Grassett, will be present.

Proceeds will be directed to the "S.C.M. Post" and "H.K. Telegraph" Bomber Fund.

The Mobiles certainly have a formidable combination for the 100 yards (3 men) medley relay—Luz (backstroke), D. Hutchinson (breast-stroke) and G. Arnold (free-style). The butterfly stroke is barred, and though that is the stroke with which Hutchinson is so powerful, he nevertheless is very strong with the normal stroke.

Swimmers from the Portuguese Companies from whom the various teams will be selected are: D. Remedios, C. Silva, Netto, J. M. Osimio, Z. Gossano, E. da Roza, L. M. Remedios, Luiz M. Remedios, A. H. Azedo, J. Marques. Combined Small Units, too, have a strong team for the medley relay, and is comprised of: K. K. Runjahn (backstroke), W. S. Gegg (breast-stroke) and A. V. Ozorio (free-style). It is, in fact, the medley relay that promises to be the closest event of the evening.

Nursing Detachment entries are: Misses M. Booker, J. Booker, G. A. White, B. M. Richards, Mrs. M. Horrocks, Mrs. E. M. Beig and Mrs. N. Macklin.

THE PROGRAMME

The programme is:
Six-men 220 yards relay
Three men 100 yards medley relay
Diving (running plain dive and running jackknife off low board; running plain dive, running jackknife and optional dive off high board).
Four-men 265 1/2 yards relay.
Officers v. Sergeants 133 1/2 yards relay.
Invitation relay open to Army teams (teams of six, 33 1/2 yards each).
Nursing Detachment Championship, (66 1/2 yards).
Water-polo Volunteers v. Army.
In addition to the above events, there is an invitation relay open to military teams of the Command, and, to date, four teams have entered. The distance is 200 yards and teams will be of six men each.
These teams are: Royal Scots, Middlesex, Royal Corps of Signals, 12th Heavy Regt. R.A.

THE TEAMS

The following are some of the teams:
Four men 66 1/2 yards free-style relay—Corps Battery (S. Bux, A. J. Hussain, P. B. Wilson, and E. W. Ralton); Machine Gun Companies (R. Moore, E. A. Roberts, E. L. Lammert, E. A. Roberts, F. M. Thompson, Tso Wai-huen, E. Moore and T. Kew); Mobile Column (N. G. Hammond, G. Arnold, D. H. Stewart and G. Arnold); Combined Small Units (A. A. da Roza, A. K. Runjahn, B. S. Wilson and A. V. Ozorio).
Three men 33 1/2 yards medley relay—Corps Battery (A. J. Hussain, Yeung Yik-on and S. Bux); Machine Gun Companies (E. A. Roberts, M. E. L. Haynes and T. Kew); Mobile Column (N. G. Hammond, D. Hutchinson and G. Arnold); Combined Small Units (A. K. Runjahn, W. S. Gegg and A. V. Ozorio).
Diving—Corps Battery, (S. Bux and A. J. Hussain); Machine Gun

Omar Draws Hyde-Lay In Singles Quarter-finals

WITH THE WEALTH OF TALENT at the disposal of the Selectors, and with the comparative evenness of distribution, the International Series this year should provide a fitting conclusion to a successful season.

At the time of writing (Friday, noon) the final selections have not yet been made, but I do not envy the Selectors their job when it comes to choosing the team to represent Scotland, for out of the 23 names that have submitted there are enough players of quality to choose at least four rinks—and all of equal strength.

For England, too, 23 names have been received, and the task there will be no less onerous. At the other extreme, however, is the plight of Ireland and Wales. Only three names for each have been received, and if no others come in before this afternoon (Friday) these players will be without any matches.

Should this happen, the fault cannot be laid to any particular door, the might say that the system of sending in names for the Selectors' consideration is one fault, for individuals are unaware who or how many others have sent in their entries as well.

Take the present instance of Ireland and Wales. There are three entries for each. For Ireland, two came from the Kowloon F.C. and the other from the Kowloon B.C.C. It is probable that they were sent in without any knowledge of what names were being sent from other Clubs.

Exactly the same conditions occur in Wales' entries.

On the other hand, it might be up to the players themselves to acquaint themselves with what entries have been sent in from other places. In the case of Switzerland, whose four are the same who hold the Shield from last year, they were sent in collectively, and it wouldn't have been much trouble had the Welsh and Irish nominations followed the same system.

However, further names might be received before the time of the draw, and they might not.

THE following are the entries up to the present (noon, Friday).

Scotland

Kowloon Docks—R. Morrison, W. Houson, A. M. Calman, J. McKelvey, Police—W. G. Harris, J. C. Fender, J. Owen, W. McLeod, J. Atkin, Kowloon F.C.—J. Gibbon, B. Hall, J. Ross, Kowloon B.C.C.—A. Hyde-Lay, A. M. Holland, R. Duncan, W. L. Walker, Talbot—J. C. Chalmers, D. Munro, R. Main, L. Gibson, S. J. Pollock, W. McIntosh, Train, G. C. J. McCutcheon.

England
Kowloon B.C.C.—G. Sheriff, A. Bower, J. G. Meyer, L. C. Gill, L. Jordan, C. E. Langley, A. J. Hall, L. Sykes, Tristram, C. C. S. Hodges, V. Freeman, W. Grant, W. Harrop, S. Higgs, C. Giveland, W. T. Bailey, Police—E. G. Post, E. Perkins, Kowloon C.C.—R. S. Meadows, Kowloon F.C.—J. Smith, V. Chittenden, C. Fuller.

Portugal
Recreio—J. A. Luz, L. F. Xavier, F. V. V. Ribeiro, C. G. Silva, C. M. Silva, F. Ribeiro, F. X. Silva, C. A. Luz, C. E. Marques, J. F. Ribeiro, C. G. Silva.

China
Kowloon F.C.—S. C. Wong, Kowloon Tung—Y. H. Tang, J. N. Wong, H. Y. Hsu, T. K. Lim.

Club de Recreio
A. V. Kowloon Dock (home, 3.30 p.m.), F. X. Soares, H. A. Alves, J. E. Noronha, R. F. Luz, L. F. Xavier, C. M. Silva, F. Ribeiro, F. X. Silva, C. A. Luz, C. E. Marques, J. F. Ribeiro, C. G. Silva.

Companies (J. Cleme and R. Bluestone); Mobile Column (G. Almsie and Noel D. Booker); Combined Small Units (A. A. Noronha and G. A. V. Hall).

Six men 33 1/2 yards free-style relay—Corps Battery (S. Bux, A. J. Hussain, P. B. Wilson, Yeung Yik-wo, A. Ho and E. W. Ralton); Machine Gun Companies (E. L. Lammert, E. A. Roberts, F. M. Thompson, Tso Wai-huen, E. Moore and T. Kew); Mobile Column (N. G. Hammond, G. Arnold, D. O. Parsons, Noel G. Booker, D. H. Stewart and D. Hutchinson); Combined Small Units (A. A. da Roza, A. K. Runjahn, B. S. Wilson, C. R. Lawrence, A. A. Noronha and A. V. Ozorio).

Officers v. Sergeants Relay—Officers: Major H. Owen Hughes, Lt. L. Goldman, 2/Lt. C. R. Jones and either Lt. Boleen or Lt. A. M. Rodriguez, Sergeants: Not available.

Water-polo: Corps: M. M. de V. Soares (Port. Coy); H. Wingice (No. 3 Coy.), and A. J. Hussain (Corps Artillery); E. W. Ralton (5th A.A.); A. A. da Roza (Medicals); N. G. Hammond (Mobile Column), and T. Kew (No. 3 Coy.). Army: P. B. Berry (M'sex); Badson, Hymas (M'sex) and 2/Lt. E. Miller (R. Scots); Cpl. Bedford (Signals); Sgr. Allen (Signals), L/Cpl. Dignam (Signals) and L/Cpl. Slater (R. Scots). Reserves—P. S. M. Ure (M'sex) and Bandmaster B. H. Jordan (R. Scots).

To-day's Programme

FIRST DIVISION

Kowloon Docks v. Recreio "A"
Recreio "B" v. Kowloon C.C.
Craigengower v. C.S.C.

Craigengower v. Hong Sing C.W.
Lam J. Pau India

Indian R.C.—A. H. Runjahn, A. M. Runjahn, A. K. Minu, J. Hosen, Craigengower v. N. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, A. A. Horack, U. M. Omar

Philippines
Kowloon F.C. v. Altima
Kowloon Tung v. F. H. Castro, H. A. Castro, Craigengower, R. Bana

Switzerland
Craigengower v. Naef, C. S. Russell, J. S. Landolt, L. Gaddi

Australia
Kowloon C.C. v. F. C. Fletcher
Kowloon Tung v. N. A. E. Mackay, A. J. Kew, Craigengower, W. K. Kay

Wales
Indian R.C. v. Yusuf, A. Baker, A. M. Wahab, M. R. Abbas

Ireland
Kowloon F.C. v. R. M. O'Brien, P. Young, Kowloon B.C.C. v. J. E. Henson

Wales
Kowloon F.C. v. R. M. O'Brien, P. Young, Kowloon B.C.C. v. J. E. Henson

THE Third Round draw for the Open Singles has been made, but the allotment of grounds and dates will be later.

The draw is:

U. M. Omar v. A. Hyde-Lay
C. C. Ferreira v. M. R. Abbas
M. S. Raku v. E. C. Fletcher or T. A. Madar
W. J. Howard v. F. J. Jones

U. M. Omar's luck still holds. He has come up against a bowler who is most likely to give him a good run for his money. But I will say that he would have done worse had he drawn either Rakusen or Jones.

Hyde-Lay, however, is capable of holding the best. He trampled on J. McCutcheon, who beat A. M. Omar, and in the next game beat W. Hong Sling. In this second game, however, Hong Sling was not playing as well as he had done to reach the Fourth Round, and Hyde-Lay too, was erratic, and this, I feel, is going to tell against him when he meets Omar. Omar's match against R. F. da Luz on Wednesday was a great disappointment to spectators. They were given a fine exhibition from Omar, but the opposition expected from Luz did not materialise. He could find neither the green nor the touch.

However, on the form displayed to date, odds are much in favour of Omar taking the Singles title.



R. P. Phillips, the energetic and popular Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association. His enthusiasm takes him to as many of the championship games he can manage. He is here seen acting as umpire at one of these games.—Staff Photographer.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL PROGRAMME

The following is the League Football programme for to-day and to-morrow.

To-day

FIRST DIVISION

Royal Navy v. Kowloon (Causeway Bay), 4.30 p.m.
South China v. Hongkong F.C. (Caroline Hill), 4.30 p.m.
Kwong Wah v. Middlesex (Boundary Street), 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION

R. Engineers v. Middlesex (Happy Valley), 3 p.m.
R.A.S.C. v. R. Scots (Happy Valley), 4.30 p.m.
R.A.O.C. v. Kowloon (St. Joseph's), 4.30 p.m.
South China v. Hongkong F.C. (Caroline Hill), 3 p.m.
Kwong Wah v. 30th R.A. (Boundary Street), 3 p.m.
R. Navy v. Sing Tao (Causeway Bay), 3 p.m.

THIRD DIVISION

35th R.A. v. 30th R.A. (Stanley), 3 p.m.
24th R.A. v. 12th R.A. (Sookun-poo), 3 p.m.
7th A.A. v. Air Force (St. Joseph's), 3 p.m.

To-morrow

FIRST DIVISION

St. Joseph's v. Sing Tao (Caroline Hill), 4.30 p.m.
Police v. Eastern (Boundary Street), 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION

Kit Chee v. Police (Caroline Hill), 3 p.m.

THIRD DIVISION

R.A.S.C. v. International (Sookun-poo), 4.30 p.m.
A.S.A. v. 20th R.A. (Kowloon), 3 p.m.
R.C.S. v. Shell (Boundary Street), 3 p.m.
R. Engineers v. Medical Corps (Sookunpoo), 3 p.m.

SPORTS ADVT.

THE MACAO JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the next Race Meeting of The Macao Jockey Club will be held at Arcia Preta, Macao on Sunday, November 10th, 1940, at 3 p.m.

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Hillman	Minx	10	4-door	Saloon	Black	1935 3412	1,100.00
Morris	Fifteen	15	4-door	Saloon	Black	1936 3769	1,250.00
Morris	Eight	8	4-door	P.H. Sal.	Black	1935 3251	1,100.00
Morris	Eight	8	4-door	S.H. Sal.	Black	1935 2934	1,050.00
Morris	Eight	8	2-seater	Maroon		1936 3010	1,150.00
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BEHIND THE HEADLINES

So accustomed has the world become to reading of startling events that amazement and consternation cease really to be stirred. The very thought of evacuating women and children from a British Colony, would, a few years ago, have provided a world-wide sensation.

To-day, it is merely accepted as an unpleasant, but necessary incident in the chain of events. Thus the "advice" to American citizens to pack up and leave the Far East, including Hongkong, has not created any great measure of surprise. The decision, however, created a feeling of profound regret, especially amongst British people.

The decision of the United States Government is undoubtedly a wise one, and has not been taken lightly. So chaotic has the world become that both Britain and the United States are compelled sternly to face the facts, and re-adjust their respective policies. The situation has been created by others who cannot grumble if they sustain inconvenience or loss as a result.

In the past, Britain and America have competed energetically against each other in commercial spheres, and at times there have been differences of opinion; but the spirit of friendly co-operation has invariably smoothed out all difficulties.

They are challenged to-day by others in a manner leaving little room for friendly discussion, for thanks to Hitler, Japan has considered it to be to her advantage to ignore the ethics of international procedure, and by so doing, virtually to sever her friendly relations with the two greatest democracies in the world.

Indeed, she has gone further, for her attitude can only be interpreted as hostile, and regardless of the rights in Asia of Britain and America. What wonder, therefore, that an Anglo-American understanding should be born out of the unreasonable attitude against their interests in the Far East.

The English-speaking peoples have been drawn very closely together during the last year or so, by the challenge of Germany—which the Japanese appear now to be sponsoring. Britons and Americans alike, cherish freedom for the individual and for their national institutions, and stand against the thought that if

Hitler had his way, freedom would or ever be belished.

Thus are they knit by a bond that will not only endure, but ensure that all peoples shall be free to order their own affairs. It is this aspect, which emphasises the tremendous importance to the world generally of the fusion of American and British ideals.

United by a threat which is directed against their collective and individual existence, Britain and America have taken a stand which none can destroy. No cost; no sacrifice will be too great—and it must be remembered that Anglo-American co-operation can make greater sacrifices in order to ensure victory, than the rest of the world put together.

Britain has confounded a good many critics by holding at bay the hordes of Germany. Not only has she held them at bay, but has sallied forth and inflicted heavy punishment on an enemy who secretly prepared for the day when Britain should be blasted off the face of the map.

The chagrin of Hitler and his satellites is a source of the utmost satisfaction to Britain and America alike, and the appreciation of the British effort is reflected in the great desire of the American people to assist her in every way possible. The task is the greatest ever imposed upon mortals, but those who have undertaken it are capable of seeing it through to a successful conclusion.

For the Japanese there must be some feeling of disappointment. For Germany and Italy, there can be no other emotion inspired than the determination to stamp out their wicked doctrine once and for all, as an example to others who may have the folly to set themselves up as dictators. Democracy scorns the terms, but accepts the challenge.

Britain and America, with the vast resources at their command, are united in a crusade against tyranny, and no matter what the temporary inconveniences may be, they will triumph and safeguard their national futures, and hasten the return of international sanity.

JOHN BLUNT

R. A. F. GIVE ITALIANS Hot Time In North Africa

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Further heavy raids on Italian bases in Libya, and other activities of R.A.F. bombers, from all of which operations British aircraft returned without loss, are detailed in a communique to-day.

The communique states: "Important military objectives at Ben Ghazi were raided last night by bombers several times. As a result of the first attack, large fires developed in the dock and warehouses which were clearly seen when the aircraft were 30 miles away on their homeward flight."

"Aircraft attacking three hours later were guided to the targets by the warehouse fires which were still raging. Direct hits were registered on three ships in the harbour. Other bombs fell in the naval dockyard."

Shipping Hit
"A further raid was carried out on Tobruk harbour with damage to shipping, but the full extent of damage has not yet been ascertained."

"Our bombers raided Assab in

Eritrea with the result that the main pierhead was set on fire and damage caused to the harbour and buildings. A motor transport on the Dessie-Assab road was machine-gunned and damaged."

"Normal reconnaissance flights were carried out by aircraft of the South African Air Force yesterday."

Clash Near Buna

NAIROBI, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—There was a sharp clash between a strong British patrol and Italians on Tuesday just south of Buna.

The communique states that heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. British casualties were slight.

After the action, the British patrol withdrew successfully.

Eritrea Diets
ADEN, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—In con-

Duke Of Kent In An Air Raid

The Duke of Kent, who is a group captain in the R.A.F., has been in an air raid, it is disclosed.

"The Duke, after a particularly heavy day, spent most of the night with his host and hostess and their servants in the cellars, which were shaken by the explosions of falling bombs."

BOMBER FUND

Another solitary donation of £5 brings the War Fund total to \$1,201,500.42. This donation was sent "In Memory of Peter".

sequence of the British naval stringencies, the Italians in Eritrea are hard pressed for food according to an informant recently arrived from Massawa.

He said the food, only obtainable in small quantities, is very bad. Coffee shops are closed.

The shortage is accentuated by lack of transport due to the scarcity of fuel.

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The
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Saturday, Oct. 12, 1940.

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POLICE PROTECTION FOR KOWLOON

KOWLOON wants better police protection from the thieves and vagabonds who wander at will about the mainland's residential areas. The appeal comes from the Kowloon Ratepayers' Association, which sifted a considerable amount of evidence before issuing its findings; therefore, Government cannot dismiss the protest simply as an emotional indictment by some obscure individual who feels he has a grievance. The K.R.A. report proves that Kowloon MUST have better police protection.

The authorities have never been shy in pointing out, with pride, the phenomenal expansion of the mainland into the chief residential centre of the Colony, but they have made little serious effort to maintain their police force at a strength commensurate with this development.

The K.R.A.'s scarcely veiled indictment is not directed against these police officers who are doing their utmost to preserve law and order, but against Government which has consistently refused to bring the force up to adequate strength. This is one time when the authorities cannot be allowed to treat the K.R.A. with that indifference which only too often has been the lot of an organisation which seeks to assist the Government in improving conditions on the mainland.

The K.R.A. asks for two things: more police officers and an additional police station to serve the Homantin and Kowloon Tong areas. The need is urgent, the requests moderate. Government cannot, in decency, plead scarcity of funds when it has announced that it is in a position to make a donation of £200,000 to the Imperial war chest without touching the Colony's ordinary monies.

We would be the last to deny the expediency of this donation; equally we would be the first to insist that the vital needs of Hongkong must not suffer as a result. Protection from gangs of vicious criminals is one of the first rights of a taxpayer, but at the present time there are residential areas in Kowloon, from where Government draws a substantial income in rates, which are nightly the victims of these depredators. The answer is that Kowloon must have better police protection.

YESTERDAY'S GERMAN RAIDS ON BRITAIN INSIGNIFICANT

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Formations of enemy aircraft have crossed the coast of Kent on several occasions today, most of them being fighters. No heavy bombing attacks have been reported, states the Air Ministry.

OIL FOR TURKEY, GREECE No Re-Export Provision

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is learned that the Rumanian petrol authorities have reviewed the position concerning the ban on exports of oil products to Greece, and as a result, Rumania has agreed to supply the normal requirements of Greece provided that adequate control is instituted in Greece to prevent re-export of oil products.

There will thus be only slight interruption in the export of oil to Greece pending organisation of the necessary control.

The report that Rumania is placing a ban on oil exports to Turkey is discarded in Bucharest. Official circles explain that Rumania is under an obligation to supply Turkey with oil in exchange for 12,000 tons of raw cotton contracted for in a recent clearing agreement, and this agreement, it is added, will be fulfilled.

Turkish Complaint
LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A Bucharest message says that a Turkish trade representative there accuses Rumania of failing in her contract to deliver oil. He is therefore insisting that shipments of Turkish cotton be paid in advance.

Under the Turco-Rumanian trade agreement last month, Turkey and Rumania bartered their cotton and oil.

BURMA RD. IMPROVEMENTS

CHUNGKING, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—The Chinese have made good use of the period during which the Burma Road has been closed to increase its transportation capacity, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications.

He explained that during the past three months the bed of the road had been improved and bridges and tunnels reinforced.

The normal freight capacity of 300 tons daily is expected to be increased if more trucks are available. More filling stations and repair shops will be established on the road.

The Ministry has established a bureau at Kunming to supervise the work and direct the freight service while the Post Office now has mail stations along the highway.

Special mail trucks have been assigned for carrying light mails.

CANADIAN WAR EFFORT

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The importance of Canada's war role is becoming increasingly apparent. Within the next few months, for instance, twice as many Australian and New Zealand airmen will arrive in Canada under training in the Empire Air Training scheme than were originally expected.

The annual output of pilots and air gunners from Canada has been increased from 22,000 to over 30,000. Canada has also decided to build 3,000 tanks of the new type, combining the best features of the British and the United States medium cruiser tank. Of these, 1,800 will be sent to Britain.

Khalsa Hockey XI

The following have been selected to represent the Khalsa Hockey Club in a friendly game against the Royal Engineers on the Army ground, Sookmoo, at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow: Mahan Singh, Karnal Singh, J. S. Grewal, Jagmeet Singh, M. H. Hassan, Gurdial Singh, Kaminder Singh, Atwal Singh, Pyara Singh, Gurbachan Singh and A. N. Other.

Axis Drive To Cut Naval Stranglehold

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is believed that Hitler is preparing for a desperate attempt to break the Mediterranean stranglehold on the Axis by concerted drives through the Balkans and Egypt.

Great significance is attached to the reported appointment of General Keltel, Chief of the German High Command, to lead the Axis forces in Libya, where the Italians are evidently about to resume their march on the Nile.

Subs. In Black Sea

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Barges loaded of German troops are reported to be going down the Danube into Rumania every hour of the day.

The communique adds that bombs have been dropped at several places in Kent, Sussex and near the Thames Estuary. Casualties are not numerous but a few people were killed.

Enemy aircraft also crossed the Dorset coast in the morning and again in the afternoon, but on neither occasion did they penetrate far inland. No casualties or damage are reported from this area.

Five enemy aircraft have been destroyed to-day. Five of our fighters were lost but all the pilots are safe, though one of them is wounded.

Dorniers Downed

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—It is officially stated that the number of Dorniers which attempted to attack Liverpool at 6.30 p.m. last night were intercepted by our fighters and chased over Wales. Three of them were shot down.

Dusk Gun Duel

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—British and German shells hurled across the Straits of Dover in a long-range artillery duel by bright moonlight to-night.

During the cannonade which lasted some hours, bombers heavily raided German gun positions.

For the first time two German batteries were in action to-night, a Calais battery supporting that near Cap Gris Nez.

Salvoes were fired at three-minute intervals, the shells taking 80 seconds to land.

RUMANIA'S APPEAL

To The Axis

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BUCHAREST, Oct. 11 (11.30 p.m., UP).—The official radio has announced that Rumania has appealed to the Axis to settle the minorities dispute in Hungary under Article 7 of the Vienna Accord.

It is understood that diplomatic relations between Hungary and Rumania are virtually at a breaking point as the result of alleged atrocities in Transylvania.

Meanwhile a new military class has been called up for November 28 in connection with the Rumanian plan to reorganise the Rumanian army. Official quarters here this evening reiterated that the presence of German troops in Rumania represents "defensive security, not aggression."

Reliable sources state that half the British Legation staff is leaving for Istanbul on Monday.

COLONY'S FINANCES

Still Buoyant

\$3,000,000 more revenue than was received in the same period last year is shown in the monthly comparative statement of the Colony's finances which gives the revenue from the beginning of the year as \$27,842,087 as against \$24,685,409 last year.

However, half a million of this year's receipts is "war revenue." The Post Office is ahead of schedule with \$2,089,304 in revenue as against \$1,820,814 received last year.

Revenue for July was \$4,744,106, an increase of half a million over July, 1939.

Expenditure last month was \$6,197,980, which is \$2,000,000 more than was spent in July, 1939.

The expenditure for the year to the end of July is \$28,149,586 which is about \$7,000,000 more than for the same period last year.

Expenditure for July exceeded revenue by \$1,453,880 thereby reducing the balance of assets over liabilities at \$18,226,450 to \$16,772,571.

Canadian Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A British Mission will visit Canada shortly for discussions with the Canadian naval authorities on the building of merchant ships. It was announced to-day by Canadian Naval Minister.

GERMAN RAIDS ON BRITAIN INSIGNIFICANT

Rumania Sold Out To Germany Weeks Ago

London Discloses Knowledge

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister at Bucharest, has made clear to General Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian Dictator, that relations between Britain and Rumania have reached a critical point.

This fact emerges from a statement issued in authoritative quarters in London on German troops in Rumania.

Early in September, it states, a considerable number of uniformed German S.S. men arrived in Rumania and, according to the Rumanian Government, they admitted connection with the execution of the German colony in Bessarabia.

The circumstances of their arrival and their destinations, however, showed that the true object was to enable Germans to occupy certain strategic points.

There is reason to believe that an agreement was made with the Germans even before General Antonescu took office, for the despatch of German divisions to Rumania.

Government Denial

When further troops arrived on October 8, the Rumanian Government informed Sir Reginald Hoare that Rumania was not to be occupied by German troops and that no German unit had entered Rumania. The Rumanian Government insisted that it had the right to procure where it could material for armament and technicians for instruction of her units.

In fact it seems that material for two motorised and one armoured divisions will shortly be imported.

Sir Reginald on October 9 was assured by General Antonescu that there were no German troops in Rumania though 3,000 instructors or technicians were expected. The statement declares that there is good reason to believe that the men will be troops, that they will arrive shortly and that their numbers will be considerable.

Nazi Planes Roar Over Rumania

FROM PAGE ONE

Transylvania but the number is not specified.

Advice To Leave
BUCHAREST, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The British Legation have advised all Britons who wish to leave Rumania to do so immediately.

The British Government have instructed the Legation here to give this advice in view of the uncertain conditions obtaining here. Some Britons are accordingly leaving this week-end, but it is probable that the majority can be accommodated on board a vessel leaving the Black Sea port of Constantza for Istanbul on Monday evening.

The staff of the various Legation offices are being reduced, but there is as yet no question of the diplomatic mission leaving.

FRENCH SHIPPING MESSAGERIES MARITIMES TO RESUME SERVICES

Manila, Oct. 11.
Constituting a partial resumption of French mail and steamer services in the Far East, the Messageries Maritimes liner, D'Armanville, 20,320 tons, will sail from Manila on October 25 for Kobe via Shanghai. The resumed service links Saigon, Manila, Shanghai, and Kobe, the local branch of the French firm announced.

Domei
The Hongkong office of the Company said yesterday that it had received no further information regarding the resumption of the Company's services in the Far East.

About eight of the Messageries Maritimes liners and freighters are believed to be tied up in Indo-China ports as well as several at Shanghai and in Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Among the latest war gifts to reach Britain are £12,000 from the Amirlik district War Committee and £4,000 from the Tanganyika War Fund.

Call To Moslems of World From India

BOMBAY, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—A warning to the Axis Powers to beware of interference with the sovereignty of Moslem countries like Egypt, Turkey, Syria and Palestine is implied in a statement issued by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League.

The statement calls on all Moslems in India to observe November 1 as the day on which to "demonstrate the deep feeling of sympathy of Moslem India with Moslem countries against whom aggression or designs on their sovereignty was planned."

The statement declares that in the event of an attack on Moslem countries, Moslem India will be forced to stand by them and give them all the support it can.

Gandhi Reports
WARDHA, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—What is considered to be a momentous meeting of the Indian Congress Party's Working Committee began this afternoon when Mahatma Gandhi

U.S. NOTES PLANS OF D.E.I.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).

Administration circles here have been greatly impressed by reports from several sources on the conditions in the Dutch East Indies, both from the point of view of their ability to resist attack and the general spirit of the people.

President Roosevelt yesterday had a long talk with Mr. C. V. Whitney, Chairman of Pan-American Airways, who has just returned from an extensive tour of the Far East.

On leaving the White House, Mr. Whitney said that the situation in Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines had been discussed, and special attention had been given the Dutch East Indies to whose defence preparations he paid special tribute.

To Stand Firm

Since the beginning of the week, the Administration had shown by a series of moves that they had no intention of abandoning the firm stand taken up in opposition to Japan's Far Eastern pretensions, and what was regarded as the "surprise alarm" of the Japanese officials at the rapid succession of significant moves like the strengthening of the Hawaiian garrison, and the advice of the United States to nationals in the Far East to return, had been noted in the State Department with grim satisfaction.

Royal Family Show Prowess At Shooting

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—The women members of the Royal Family were recently instructed in rifle and revolver shooting in case it became necessary at any time.

A 25 yard range was fitted up in the grounds of Buckingham Palace at which the Queen, sitting crosslegged like a tailor, proved to be most efficient with a rifle and good with a revolver.

The Duchess of Kent, however, was revealed to be a crack shot with an automatic revolver. The Ladies in Waiting were also instructed.

Kennedy With King

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, the American Ambassador, landed with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace to-day.

TRAWLER SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that the minesweeping trawler, Sea King, has been sunk by an enemy mine.

Ships For Britain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The United States Maritime Commission has sold 16 laid-up American merchantmen to British interests for \$228,000. It was revealed here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter).—The Moscow radio has been broadcasting the text of General Chiang Kai-shek's Double Tenth address to the Chinese nation.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1940

AIR RAID TUNNELS

Hongkong is being protected against air raids by the strangest and most simple shelters in the world—tunnels bored into the colony's rocky hills.

These are no academic shelters worked out in the offices of draughtsmen and inventors. They were evolved in hard warfare, in the middle of air raids by the people of shattered Chungking.

There they proved themselves the most effective prevention of all against the Japanese onslaught. And Hongkong, finding it had similar terrain to work on is to have shelters of the same sort.

The Director of Air Raid Precautions, Wing Commander A. H. Steele-Perkins, flew to Chungking to inspect the Chinese tunnels. Almost as soon as he returned the Government let contracts for the first experimental tunnels in Hongkong.

How many of these are to be driven into the hills of Hongkong and Kowloon has not been revealed. They are being pushed forward rapidly and it is suggested that ultimately there may be enough of this type to shelter every man, woman and child in the colony.

The depth of each tunnel—and its costs—will depend on the type of rock the workers encounter as they press forward.

The experimental tunnels, illustrated on this page are each designed to accommodate 1000 people.

The first tunnels were started a few weeks ago in Wanchai, near the Hongkong Bank, the Ellis Kadoorie School and other points.

Near Battery path tunnels a series of tunnels is being dug into the rocky hills about 100 yards apart.

Each tunnel will have at least 40 feet of solid rock above it—ample protection against aerial bombs.

Two Entrances to Tunnels

The tunnels are ten feet across at the entrances and will be roughly the same dimensions throughout their length.

At a certain depth cross tunnels will be driven, forming a U-shape.

The advantage of this shape is that it provides two entrances to each shelter, allowing shelterers to get out should a bomb-blast close one entrance.

As the scheme is developed, it is intended to drive the shafts deeper, make more cross galleries. This would increase the number of entrances and exits available and allow those sheltering a greater comfort.

The first stage of the work provides for substantial entrances. The steady deepening of the tunnels will be a subsequent stage.

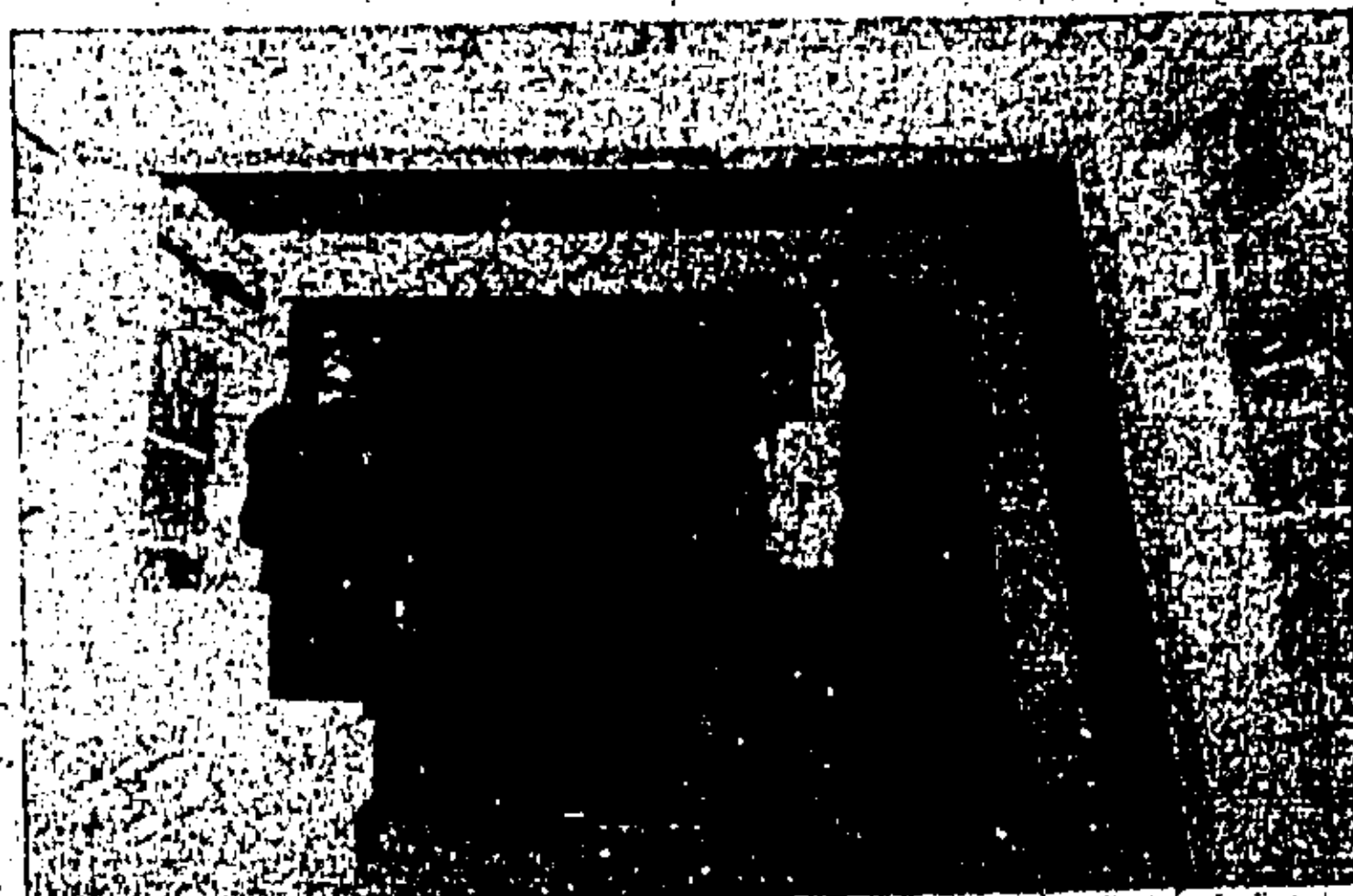
The tunnels are being constructed at top speed. The contractors, Marsman and Co., have brought from Manila Mr. P. H. Stokes who drove a 9,500-foot tunnel for the Suyoc mines in world-record time. He will give expert advice during the tunneling.



Air-Raid Tunnel at Blake Gardens is being built as an experiment. Workmen on this tunnel are following the Chungking plan using only picks, shovels and black Chinese powder.—Ming Yuen.



How the tunnels are constructed. The picture was taken at Queen's Road, Central.—Ming Yuen.



One of the U-shape air-raid tunnels being driven into the hills near the Ellis Kadoorie School.—Ming Yuen.



Pen-type shelter, built on sand-filled concrete blocks. Twenty of these are being constructed in Canal Road, West.—Ming Yuen.

Tunnels are being erected in other parts of the colony. Two are being driven into the rising ground on which Government House stands. The tunnels face the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Pen-Type Shelters as well

On the recommendation of the Kowloon Residents Association,

two air-raid tunnels are being dug into the hills near King's Park.

One is being built from Gascoigne Road to Public Square Street; the other from Waterloo Road to Wing Sing Lane. Each is protected by almost 100 feet of rock.

Besides the tunnels the Government is erecting pen-shelters for use in raids. Twenty of these are being constructed in

Canal Road, West, between Hennessy Road and Leighton Hill Road. Some are almost completed.

These shelters are constructed of hollow concrete blocks filled with sand. This type of block, it is claimed, is proof against blast or splinter from a high-explosive bomb of 500 lbs. exploding 50 feet away. Each shelter is designed to give protection to 120 people.

\$1,000,000-dollar Project

So far 14 borings for air-raid tunnels have been made in the Colony on the island and on the mainland. Wing Commander Steele-Perkins told the "Telegraph" this week.

A sum of \$1,000,000 has been allocated for an experiment in air-raid protection, but as the cost per head is proving very high the question may have to

be reviewed before the tunnel scheme is extended, he said.

Some other form of protection may have to be provided.

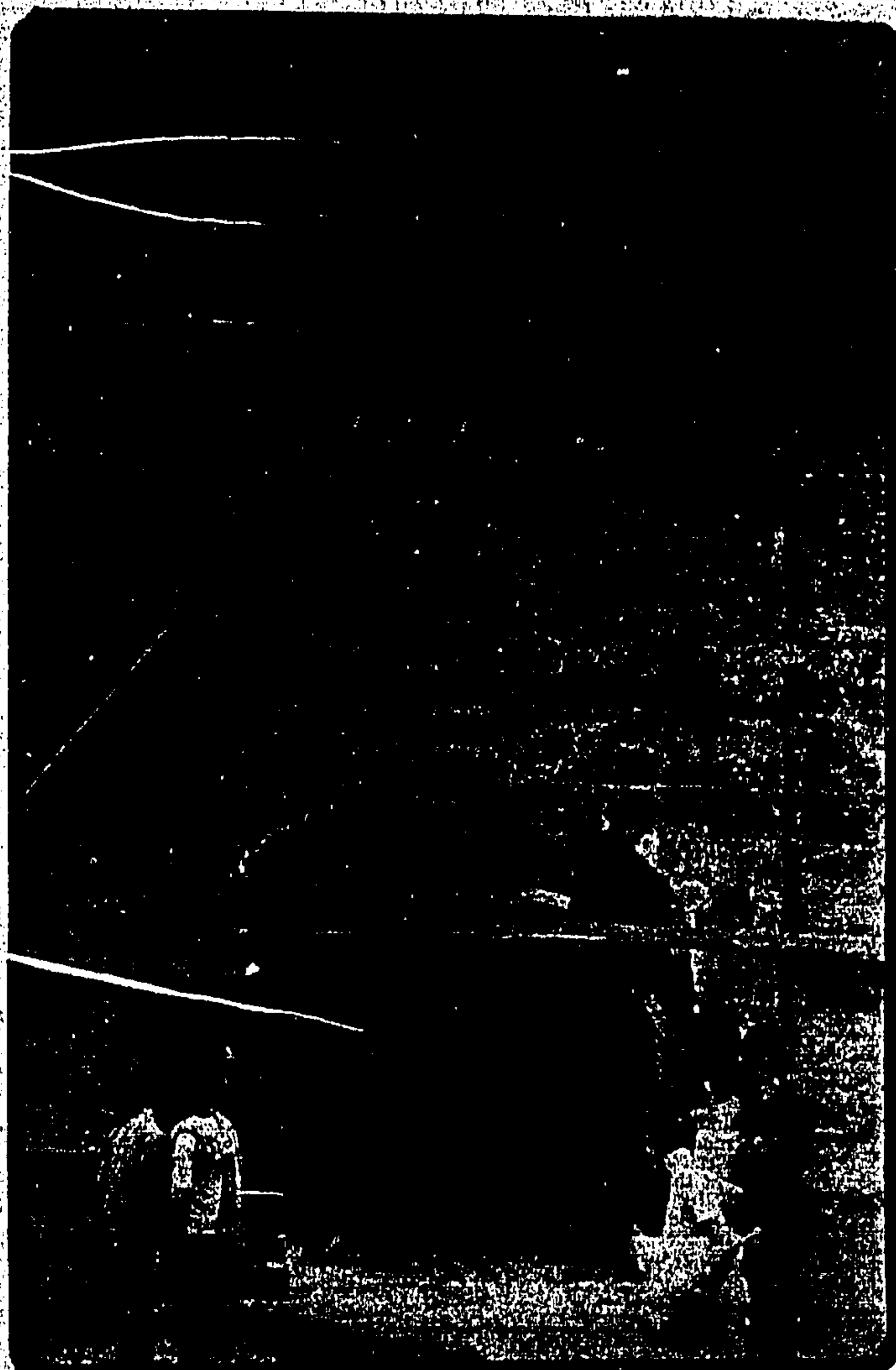
In some cases the spots chosen for boring operations have proved unfortunate, as water has been struck but in other places good progress has been made. A depth of 12 to 15 feet has been recorded in one day.

The tunnels are all being constructed by mechanical means with dynamite, compressors and rock drilling tools with the exception of the one at Blake Gardens. For this the Chungking tunnel construction is being followed and it is being dug with pick axes, shovels and Chinese black powder.

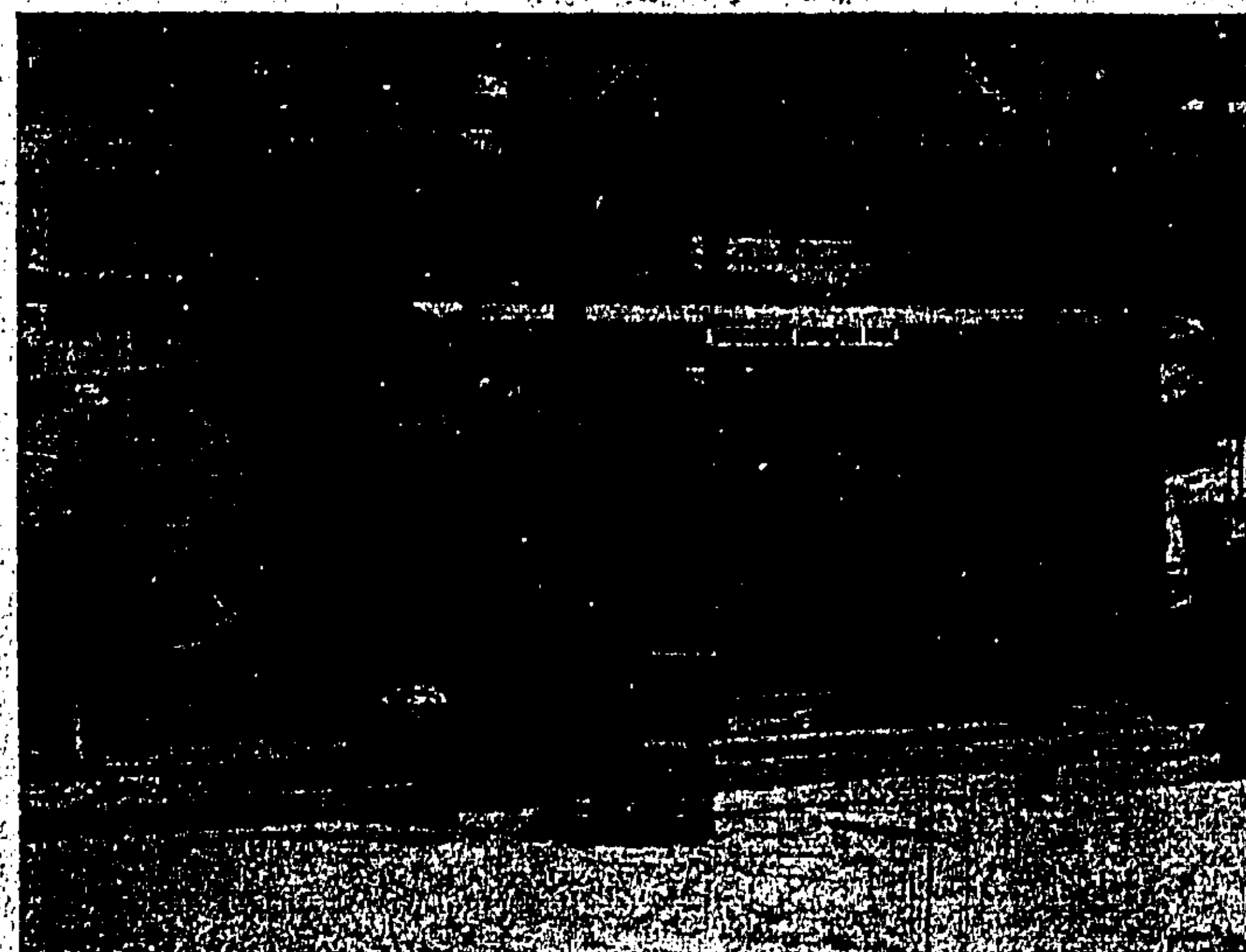
It is impossible to say as yet what accommodation might be afforded by the tunnels, or the number to be constructed, he said.



One of the compressor machines being used for rapid construction.—Ming Yuen.



One of the new air-raid tunnels in Queen's Road, East. In all 14 tunnels are being driven in the Colony.—Ming Yuen.



One of the compressor machines being used for rapid construction.—Ming Yuen.

COMING!

TWO COMPANY

THERE'S A CRIMINAL

WESLEY RUGGLES

Too Many Husbands

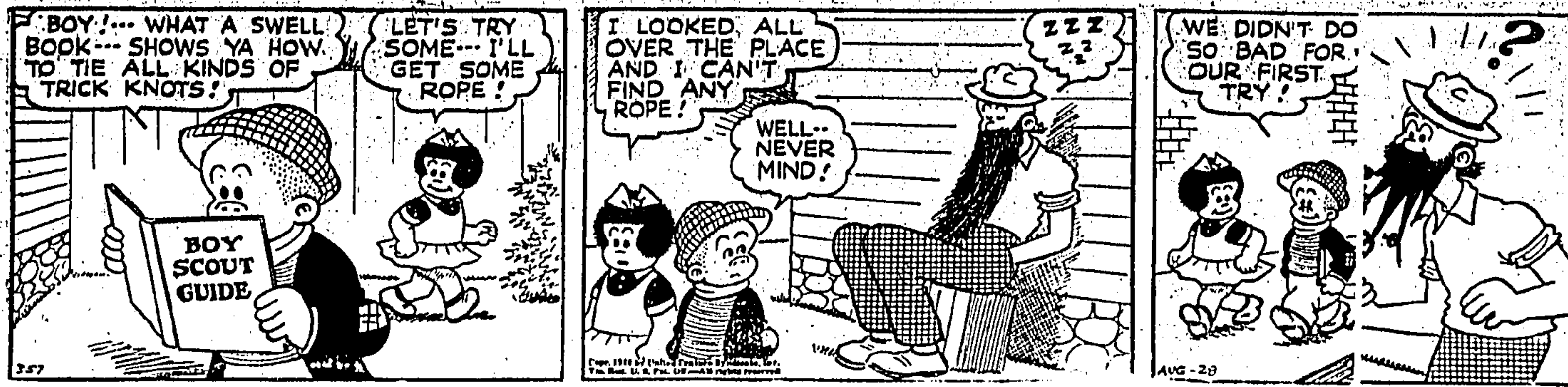
JOHN ARTHUR

FRED MANTON

WATCH FOR IT!

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



London, Sept. 12.
All night long now we hear the roar of anti-aircraft guns in London. In the last war it was pretty much the same, though the targets were usually Zeppelins and we had a

CHARLES WATNEY HERE DESCRIBES—

war ends, but between 18,000 and 20,000 men of the London rescue parties working in shifts, and many others employed by the large contractors, are engaged in a high-speed effort to clear away debris and re-establish normal conditions in

AIR RAID ON LONDON

variety of guns, many unsuitable. Perhaps the most noxious was one whose report sounded as if a large corkscrew was being drawn out of a too-small metal funnel. Now the guns are more businesslike and effective, and from the "alarm" they go on incessantly for hours.

It takes an expert to distinguish between the thud of a bomb and the bursting of one of our own shells.

Often the sounds are mixed up together.

Sleep—not much till dawn unless you have cotton wool in your ears, which you haven't have because, in the basement or on the ground floor of your house (as the case may be) you are listening for the possible dropping of an incendiary bomb on the roof of your dwelling.

These don't make much noise and nobody worries either about them, or about screaming bombs, which are very poor fish. On the other hand a high explosive bomb or even a delayed action bomb makes you sit up and think.

Perhaps you may suggest you won't be "there" to do so if the dwelling is hit full on.

Probably not, but in the basement you stand a good chance of escape. I visited a Victorian-age house today hit by a bomb—everything was levelled down to the first storey, which stood the strain while the party wall of an adjacent house was not apparently damaged.

New-style Barrage

Most of the papers describe the gunfire, which they say suggested the barrage of the last war. For hour after hour the anti-aircraft gunners maintained fire of intensity and concentration.

Shells burst every few seconds at various heights, but not a searchlight cast a beam across a clear sky. It seemed as though a new technique was being employed, and some of the guns in action sounded heavier than any heard before.

Occasionally above the roar could be heard the drone of a raiding machine, but the guns seemed to hold the stage for noise. A German aircraft could be heard for some time cruising round endeavouring to find a spot where it could get through.

A later raid, following the route of the other, met the gunfire and was driven from the course. Again the aircraft ran into the intense gunfire and turned back. The guns continued their battle in the dark and great purple flashes ran along the horizon.

From the intensity of the firing and the drone of planes it appeared as if a strong attack was being launched. German tactics, too, were entirely different from previous nights. Planes which came overhead turned back before the flashing shells more often than not without dropping bombs.

Seven planes at one time appeared in the centre of a ring of bursting shells. London rocked to the tremendous noise, but it was the almost cheerful boom of the guns fighting back and not the crash of bombs.

At the height of the battle a shrill whistle rent the air as a plane dived steeply. Whether it had been shot down or not was impossible to say, for any crash would have been inaudible above the guns.

Guns Louder Than Bombs

Only once did the drone of planes rise above the crash of gunfire.

Damage Details

Buckingham Palace: A time bomb dropped into the Terrace on the North Wing just outside the King's sitting room. The King and Queen who have used the Palace regularly throughout the raids, were away for the night. It exploded at 1.30 on Tuesday morning. Both the King and Queen spent the night in the country, and members of the Palace staff were sleeping safely in shelters well away from the spot. No one was injured. The swimming pool and corner of the terrace were wrecked. There is practically no glass left in the back of the Palace, and the explosion broke windows on the Park side. The Germans seem to have made two attempts to bomb the Palace, for there is another huge crater 50 yards outside the Palace grounds.

Bond Street (bomb in the road) and the Burlington Arcade (on shops).

Chapel-side—Bow Church vicinity, but the edifice not damaged.

The Docks—heavy fires (warehouses).

Two London daily newspaper offices—one badly and the other slightly.

Museums three—(one twice bombed).

Hall of the Fourth City Livery Company—wrecked.

Hospitals—8.

Churches—four or five—only one with great historic value—St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Schools—several.

Parts of a Famous Market.

As the Germans are bombing indiscriminately now, any public buildings may get hit. St. Paul's Cathedral had a narrow escape on Monday night when bombs dropped near the historic Bow Church.

Fortunately the wind helped the firemen to save the Church from the fire which broke out while at present St. Paul's Cathedral is safe and undamaged although the structure appears to be trembling when the heavy high-explosive bombs demolished buildings in the immediate vicinity.

By the time this night bombing finishes a great many historic landmarks will have vanished—we realise that. At the same time it is worth mentioning that when the Germans do aim at a specific object they very rarely hit it. I should give you various instances known to me personally. Yet if there is one thing that Jerry likes to bomb it is the railway stations and yet they have the cheek to protest when we bomb the Potsdam depot in Berlin.

Dealing with the wrecked houses

Most destroyed or damaged buildings will not be reconstructed till the

areas which have been affected by the bombing.

As regards making good damage to buildings still standing, the Local Authorities are working excellently. They 'sell in' and repair temporarily any damage which does not entirely invalidate the use of the building—they debit the tenant with the cost to be collected post-war, though if you ask me "is this fair?" I reply "Wait and see if payment is ultimately demanded."

Without hesitation I suggest we are to have very shortly a scale system of compulsory insurance of buildings—at 2/- to 3/- on value the sum of money raised would, I think, be adequate to meet all losses. In any event, the State already agrees to pay 100% of the cost of replacing damaged furniture and clothing and working tools when the sufferer's income limit is £400 with dependants or £250 without.

As a temporary measure we in the London area are also asked in a broadcast by the Minister of Health, Mr. MacDonald, to accommodate people made homeless by air-raids and to give or lend furniture and bedding.

There have already been a number of casualties among the rescue workers, but their spirit is unaffected. They pride themselves on being the "rough guys" of Civil Defence. It is not surprising that owing to the multiplicity of fires and the drought that the Metropolitan Water Board is urging the utmost economy on all consumers. It is suggested that less should be used for baths and washing-up, and that garden hoses should not be used for a time.

1 What are present conditions in the occupied parts of France?

2 What future part will France be able to play in the war?

3 What were the reasons for the French Army's collapse?

General de Gaulle gives the answers

in an interview with
G. WARD PRICE



JOAN OF ARC'S banner flies in England, saluted by English soldiers, and hoisted to the strains of the "Marseillaise."

There, in less than a score of words, you have three of the most striking historical improbabilities on record.

Their peculiarity reflects the curious character of our present relations with France.

Never before has London looked so like a French garrison town. In a walk along Piccadilly or up Regent-street, you will meet uniforms of all three of the French Services—air, sea, and land.

Free to go home

MOST people assume the wearers of those uniforms to be members of General de Gaulle's Army of Free Frenchmen. That, unfortunately, is not so. These are disbanded soldiers, sailors, and airmen, who came over from Dunkirk or from Norway, and are waiting for the opportunity to go back to France.

They want to get home to their families. They are free to do so as soon as shipping is available. No pressure is put on them to stay.

General de Gaulle's principle is the old English one that "none volunteer is worth three pressed men."

What are present conditions in the occupied parts of France, where many of these men have their homes?

I had the opportunity of putting that question to General de Gaulle, the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in this country. He controls special sources of information, and his answer was clear and confident.

"The mood of the French people just now is one of relaxation and comparative acquiescence," said the general. "The people are relieved that the fighting is over for the time being. 'Separated families' are coming together again. The German

troops have been ordered to behave themselves. The walls are placarded with pictures of smiling members of the Army of Occupation are still with us. Do not make the mistake of confusing the present arms, with the legend 'Refugees! You can trust the German soldier!'

"Among the Germans themselves, however, there are signs of discouragement and depression. Many of them visit French homes in search of sympathy. Their hosts listen to British broadsheets in their presence without interference. Cases of suicide by German soldiers are frequent."

I expressed surprise at this. "The same thing occurred among the British troops whom Napoleon led to far parts of Europe," explained the general. "These Germans are homesick and obsessed by the thought that the war may last a long time. It would be a mistake to look on such symptoms as a sign of permanent demoralisation."

"What part can your country play in the future developments of this war?" I asked the man who, though sentenced to death by a Government whose leaders were once his comrades-in-arms, now represents all that is left of the liberties of France, affected geniality, and he talks with the lucid ease of expression that is characteristic of nearly all French General Staff officers.

"It will be the bridged by which the British Army and the French forces forming here will one day return to the Continent to free the peoples now in bondage there, and the answer General de Gaulle.

Winter's test

"REMEMBER," he went on, "that defeated, but the 'High Command,' 'Army from this office,' of whom M. Reynaud, thought no highly that on June 6 he made him Under-Secretary of State for War."

"It was not the army that was 'defeated,' but the 'High Command,' of whom M. Reynaud, thought no highly that on June 6 he made him Under-Secretary of State for War."

methods of 20 years ago. They thought in terms of 'fronts'; there never was a 'front,' properly so called, during the operations in France. "The old generals to whom the national defence was entrusted had long been too inert to realise that they would be confronted with the new weapons and methods of mechanical warfare. They founded their confidence on masses of men, whereas modern war is made with masses of material, manned by highly trained experts. They had not the requisite resiliency of mind to recast their plans, to abandon their preconceived ideas."

Forty-nine years old, and the son of a professor at a French Catholic college, de Gaulle has had an unusually wide military experience. He began as an infantry officer, serving as a subaltern in a regiment commanded, oddly enough, by Marshal Pétain, then a colonel. In the last war he was wounded three times, on the third occasion at Verdun, where he was picked up by a German patrol. Five times he tried to escape from the prisoner-of-war camp in which he was confined.

After the Armistice, though still suffering from his latest wound, he returned to the army and served under the direct orders of General Weygand when he took command of the Polish Army that successfully resisted the Bolshevik invasion of 1921.

Germany read him

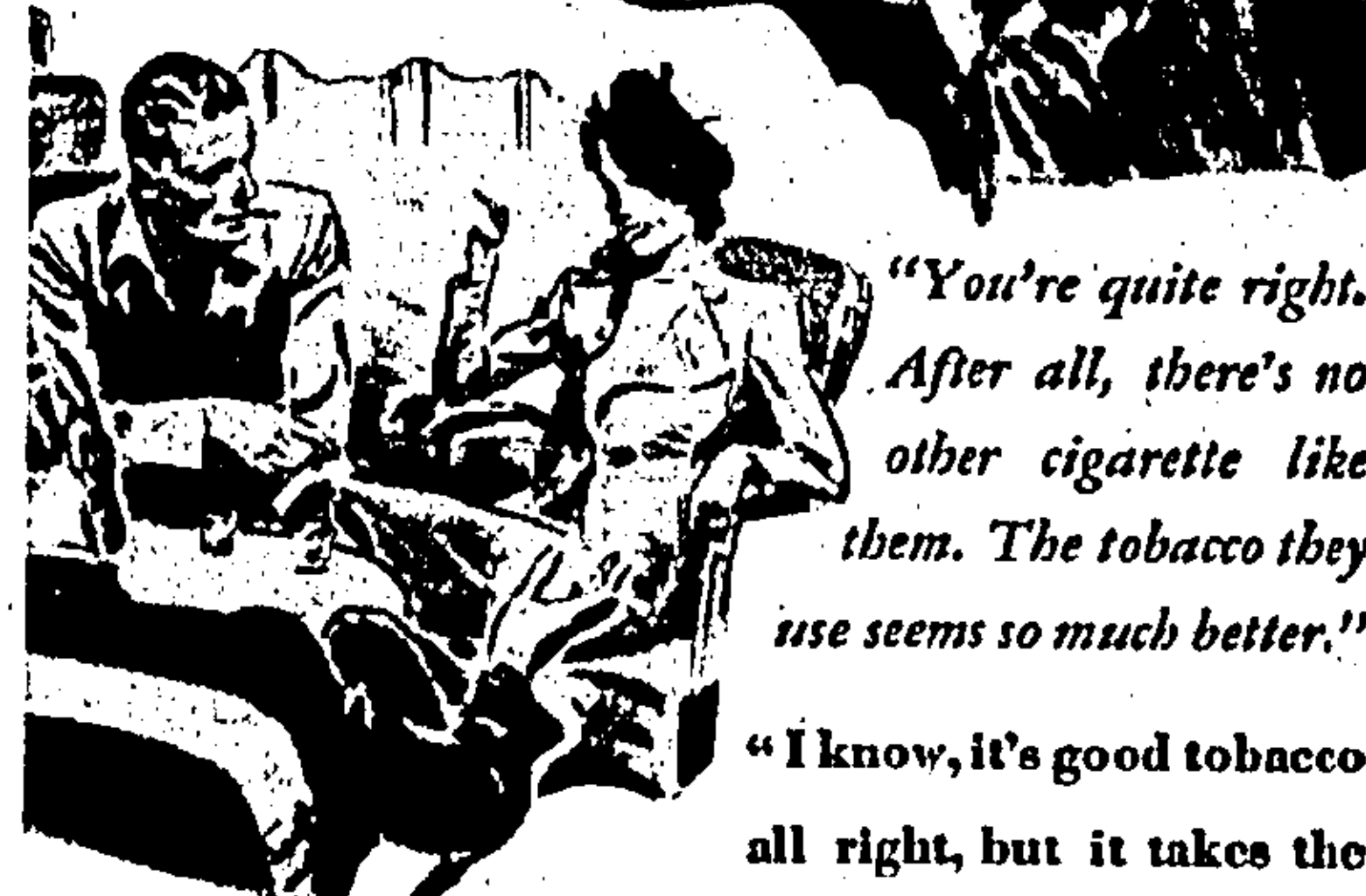
BESIDES being employed on the staff, and commanding first an infantry battalion, then a regiment, a brigade, and finally a division of tanks, he has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East. His books on military strategy and tactics, General de Gaulle, represented the best type of French officer.

A keen horseman and good player of tennis and bridge, as well as a recognised authority on tanks, General de Gaulle is the best type of French officer.

"You prefer them! So do I"

"Grand to see you back so soon. I know what you'd like—you must be dying for a smoke."

"Bless you, what a thoughtful soul you are! du Maurier, of course."



"You're quite right. After all, there's no other cigarette like them. The tobacco they use seems so much better."

"I know, it's good tobacco all right, but it takes the special filter tip to make them so smooth and cool. It stops all the loose little bits of tobacco as well."

"Spare the tips and spoil the pleasure, eh!"

25c. for 10 \$1.15 for 50

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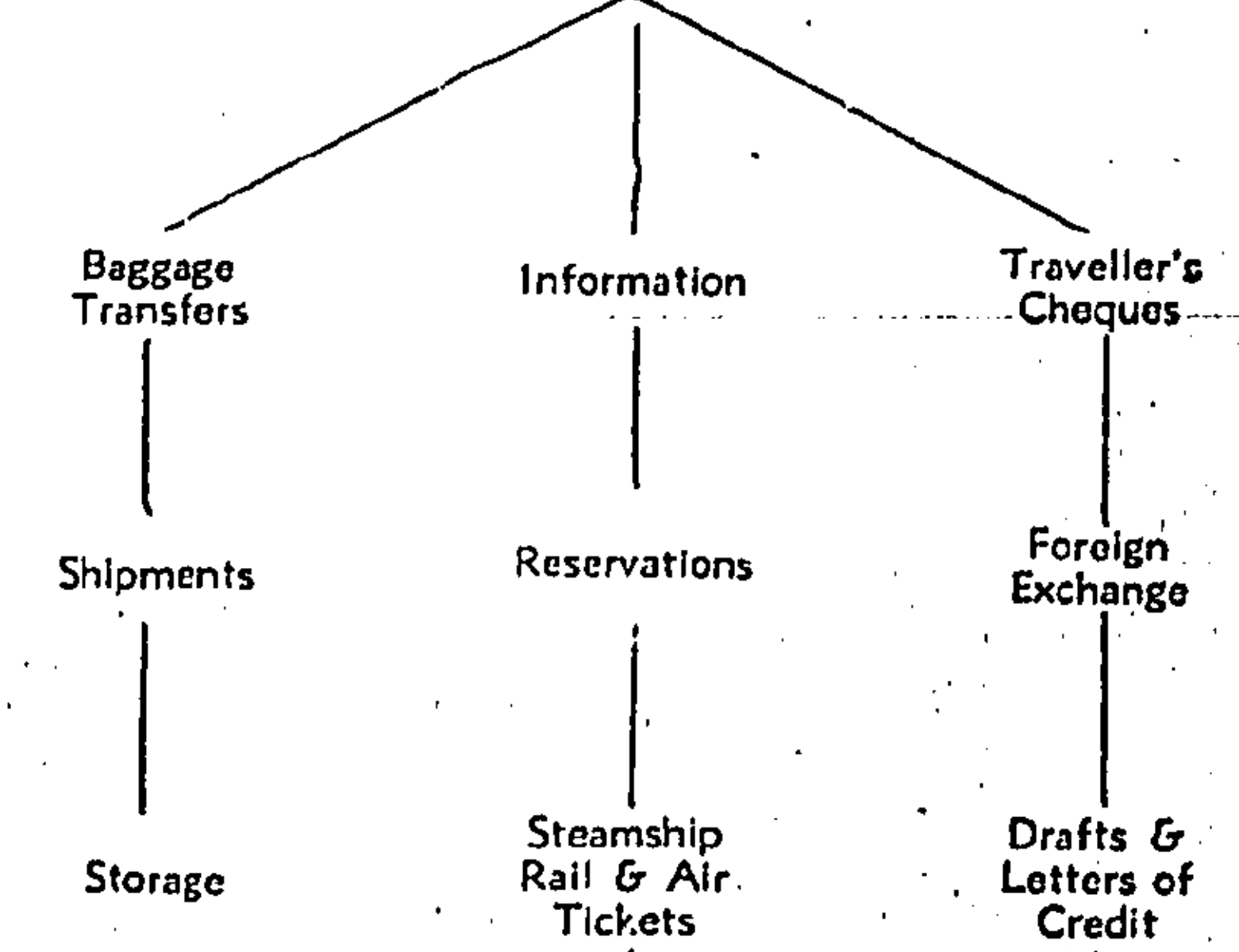
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HAROLD LASKI



"Very 'ough luck you put your shirt on that horse BUT—you've pinched our mug!"

WE MUST TRUST THE PEOPLE

And waste less time on censorship, secret sessions and snoopers

BY HAROLD LASKI

"It has long been a grave question," said Abraham Lincoln of a crisis akin to our own, "whether any Government, not too strong for the liberties of the people, can be strong enough to maintain itself in a great emergency."

It is the answer to that "grave question" that we seek to-day; and I think the key to its answer lies in the willingness of the Government to trust the people. But if there is to be this trust, the Government must learn to treat its citizens as mature and reflecting minds, able to think for themselves, anxious for leadership, but emphatic that they have the right to weigh and to estimate the leadership they are given.

They must be led and not driven. They must be taken into the confidence of their leaders.

They must have the fullest insight modern war permits into what is being done and why.

People's enemies are active

Democratic leadership is rational leadership; it persuades, it justifies, it argues, it explains.

It is the "Fuehrer" principle which elevates itself above discussion, which insists upon coercion because it dare not rely upon its capacity to convince.

It is democratic leadership alone that the British people will willingly accept in this war.

No one who watches what is happening before our eyes can doubt that its enemies in our own midst, often the worse enemies because they are unconscious of their hostility, are alert and active.

They want to turn our citizens into the inert recipients of orders from above. They want to tell them what they may discuss. They want to control what they may read. They want to reduce public comment to a whisper. They want to peer into the minds and thoughts of the masses, to overlook them and to overhear them.

And, very often, they even want to impose penalties upon those from whom escape the angry word, the peevish exclamation, if these are not

What Premier should do

Quite frankly, it will not do; and Mr. Churchill could not render a better service to the country than by telling them frankly and incisively that they really have more important work to do.

First of all, the working-class has made up its mind about this war, and is resolved, without aid or assistance from its inquisitors, to win it.

Secondly, most of the inquisitors are massively ignorant about the working-class, and appear to lack any sense of humour.

Thirdly, if the process of inquisition continues upon the present scale, many of the workers, who realise what is at stake as well as the Prime Minister himself does, will begin to wonder whether he is able to control the incredible Paul Prys who seem active on every hand.

Let me therefore list some of the things we do not want.

We don't want these things

We do not want any more talk of a censorship of the Press. We do not want that type of concealment of news which, as in the recent case of the Lancashire, means that we learn of war-events second-hand from the United States.

We do not want the Ministry of Information to enjoin us into those silences which speak more loudly than any words, of those verbal inventions which tempt us to remember how much more impressive Mr. Harold Nicolson was as a free-lance journalist than he is as a Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

We do not want the vital debates in Parliament stifled in secret sessions.

We do not want our habits investigated even by eminences from the

Institute of Social and Economic Research; when we talk in the pub, or at the street-corner, we do not want to feel that someone is secretly taking notes of our lightest word. We do not want the police investigating the opinions and the papers of every person whose name malice or stupidity sends to them as a "Fifth Columnist."

Workers know how to stop it

First of all, very few police appear to know what a "Fifth Columnist" is.

They have, to my own personal knowledge, looked into the affairs of the Workers' Educational Association, of the Left Book Club, of a Socialist university teacher who has been a Labour Councillor for years, of a Labour editor, and so on.

If there is to be instruction, I believe we need classes in modern politics for Chief Constables. One of them insisted to a friend of mine that the New Commonwealth Society, of which Mr. Churchill is Honorary President, was under German influence.

We do not want monstrous sentences inflicted for casual words, usually spoken without thought.

In most cases other workers are perfectly capable of applying the appropriate remedy for the "doubt and despondency" shown.

There are too many signs that little jacha-in-office are enjoying their crowded hour of glorious life, and transforming the judicial administration of this country into a miniature Gestapo.

There is even, we learn in Parliament, one committee so secret that its habits must not even be the subject of inquiry.

Once and for all, we did not go to war to show that we could produce an imitation of Dr. Goebbels' system. What we do want is very different. We want full knowledge, and in concrete terms, of our war aims.

It is not enough, after almost a year of war, to be told that our aim is victory.

Victory for what? And if the answer be for liberty and democracy, we want to know whose liberty and whose democracy.

What sort of new world?

We want the fullest discussion of our war aims. We want the fullest discussion of what the peace is to

mean, for ourselves, for Europe and for the world.

We are told that it is to be a different world—we want to know whether it is to be different in the sense of better, and for whom it is to be better.

There is no better way of safeguarding British democracy than in a nation-wide discussion of its purposes.

That ought to be the job of the Ministry of Information. It ought to be the job of the B.B.C. It ought to be the job of Parliament, and it ought to be the job of the Press.

But none of these will be able to do its job if a veil of secrecy and silence surrounds many of the significant things that are vital to our victory and our future.

This Government is doing many things well, and some things superbly. But the quality of its effort depends upon the quality of the criticism it receives.

Don't kick at criticism

It is no use complaining that some of this criticism is malicious and some ill-informed.

The more mystery it makes of things that need not be mysterious, the more it strives to conceal those things there is no need to conceal, the more it sows that "doubt and despondency" it is its own professed aim to avoid.

The more it tells the people what it is doing and why it is doing it the more it will give vigour to the national effort.

No one needs to put blinkers on our democracy. Long before many of the members of this Government had come to understand what Nazism and Fascism are, the workers of this country had that understanding.

How to win our conflict

So that, if Mr. Churchill and his ministers want the confidence of the people, the best way to win it and to maintain it is to prove that they trust the people.

And the deeper the confidence of the one the more profound will be the trust of the other.

What the people of this country will not stomach is the construction of a miniature police-state here by those who do not understand the people and have never trusted them.

We know as well as our rulers that we are fighting the greatest of battles for the greatest of causes. Let them make it plain that they understand that we know.

In the measure that they make it plain they will speed the victory for which they ask.

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Blueprint for Invasion

By General Sir Hubert GOUGH

(Who led the Fifth Army in the last war.)

THERE is a Latin adage which epitomises the strength and greatness of a people: "It is not the walls but the men who are the defenders of the city."

What a terrible example of the folly and uselessness of trusting to the walls rather than to the stout hearts of men was provided by the French and their Maginot Line!

Mere courage is not sufficient. Coupled closely to courage must be preparation—preparation of all material means, and a carefully thought-out study of the enemy's possible action.

Hitler has at his disposal an air force vast in numbers. We know, from experience of his methods, that he uses that force as his great preparatory weapon, its first aim being to destroy the defences and the internal communication of his different places.

CREATING TERROR

When all control and system of command have thus been smashed, its second object is to create "terror."

The probable plan of invasion therefore, might be to launch a tremendous fleet of planes—2,000 or more—simultaneously over this country, aiming at many ports from Aberdeen to Penang.

Certain inland centres and railway junctions may also be selected targets. Such an attack would be directed at distracting attention, making our air service disperse its forces, and wearing out our pilots as much as possible.

It might be maintained for several days or nights, or it might be confined to sudden concentrated blow.

Under cover of this air attack, parachutists could be dropped in many places—deperate men, of course, who would be expected to forlorn hope—to destroy communica-

Following on this, troop-carrying planes and many gliders would land near certain vital centres—such as London itself, which would not have been attacked, and where all was quiet.

It is possible that the Germans might land more than 20,000—perhaps 50,000 men. Perhaps in one or two places, but more likely in several different places.

But with a country and a people prepared and armed, these tactics should not succeed.

Blocked on every road, with every village and the streets of every town and city defended, the various enemy columns would be held up.

Once they are checked and located, the mobile and armoured columns should be within reach can be rushed up to attack the invaders.

PUNISHMENT

There is no question here of mere defensive—the general principle of these operations must be active and offensive.

However great the results of these German air tactics might be against Lancashire, it is impossible to believe that they can achieve here more than very partial success.

The punishment meted out to the German and Italian planes (if the latter joined in) would be very heavy.

And now let us glance at our sea coast, for no permanent conquest of Britain could be achieved unless an enemy can land his large masses of troops, his heavy tanks and guns, and the necessary supplies to maintain them, in ships coming by sea.

Hitler now holds a front round our shores from Narvik to Brest—over 1,500 miles.

It would be in keeping with German military technique if simultaneous landings were attempted all round our Eastern and Southern coasts.

Some tanks would be carried in small boats, others in ocean-going steamers, others would be towed in barges, and yet others might come under their own power across the narrower seas.

ANOTHER ARMADA

Behind these again, heavy concentrations of ships and barges would be collected to carry still larger round our coasts.

The battle envisaged here is no longer the stereotyped attack of defence of one field or line, however long.

It is rather 10 or 20 rapidly moving and separate combats, which demand from the defence a great distribution of self-contained well-equipped columns, great independence and initiative in all subordinate and cool heads from the Camerates, and cool heads from the Camerates, and cool heads from the Camerates.

Being ready, equipped, in ample numbers, and above all—transcending everything in importance—being imbued with a great and courageous spirit, a firm resolve not only to resist the enemy, but to attack and utterly destroy him, we need have no fear of the result.

GODS OF CHINA



Chung Chuan Li

One story of him is that he was a Taoist priest who possessed the secret of transmutation on base metals into gold and silver by amalgamation with a mysterious drug.

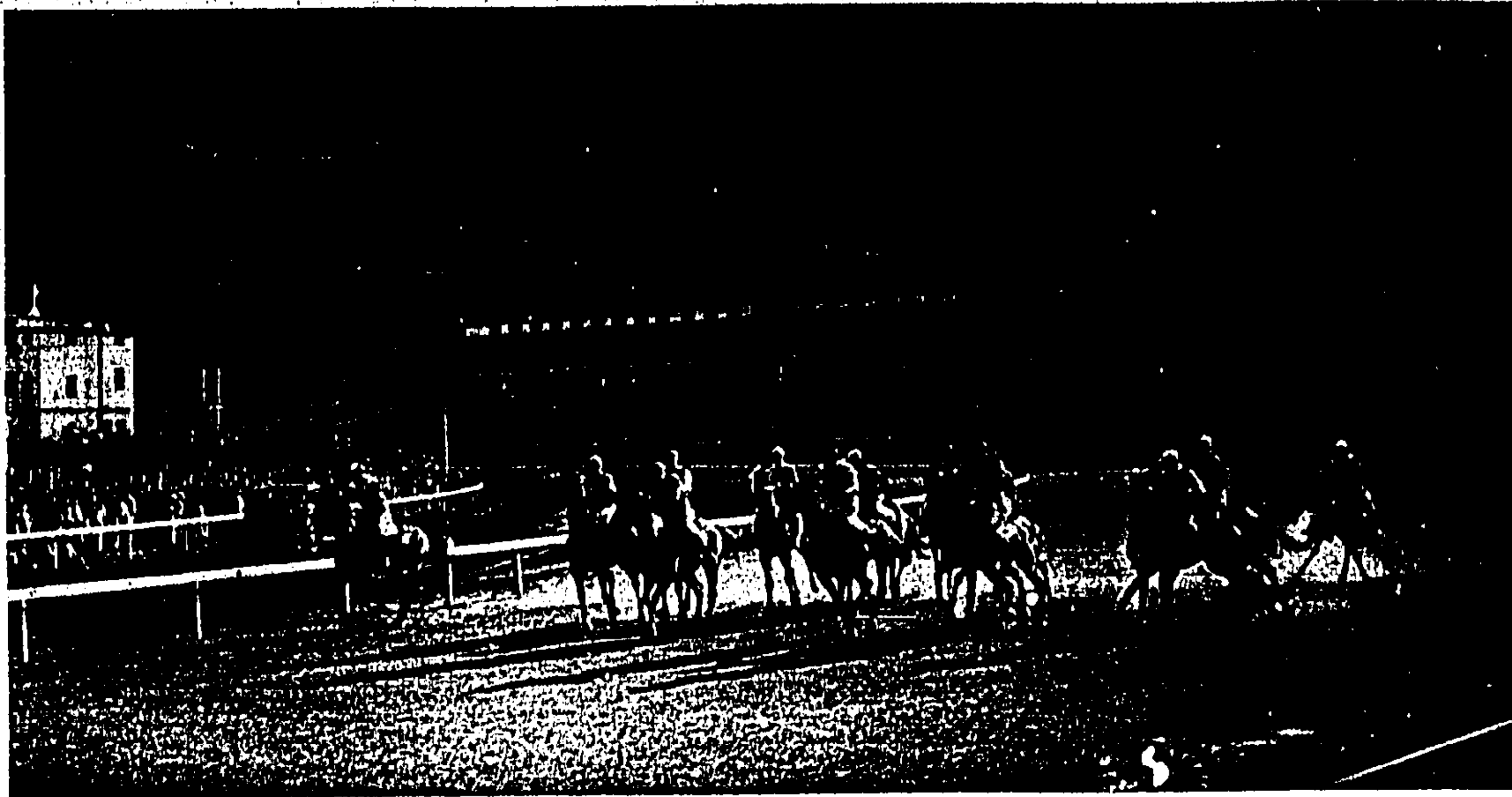
During a great famine he worked hard at this, giving all the money he could raise to the poor, thus saving thousands of lives.

One day, having finished work, he was sitting near a wall which suddenly burst asunder and disclosed a casket.

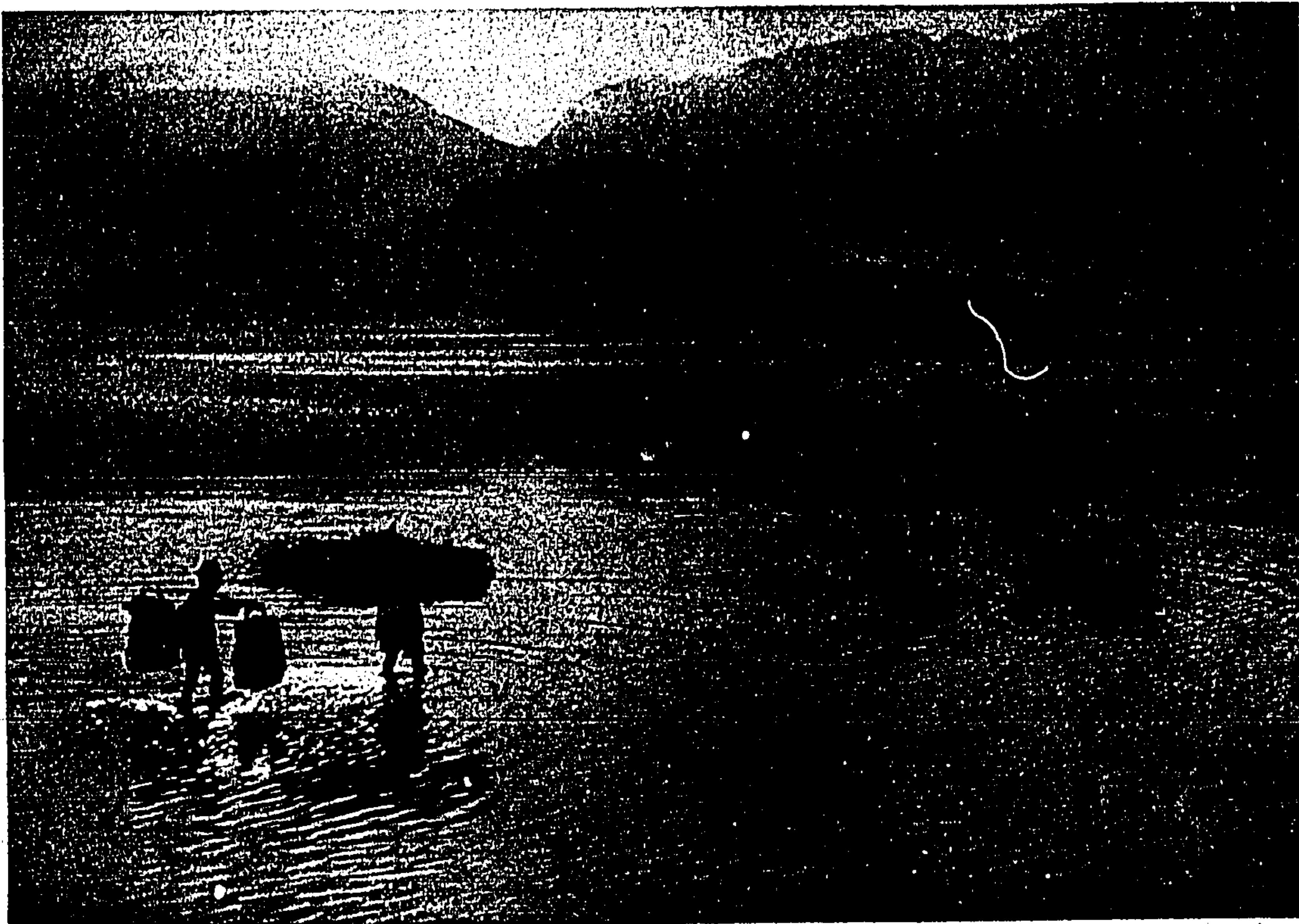
Within the casket was a message from the gods saying that in view of this unselfish work, he would be made immortal.

He is shown holding his feather fan which he was reputed to be able to use as a support when crossing the sea.

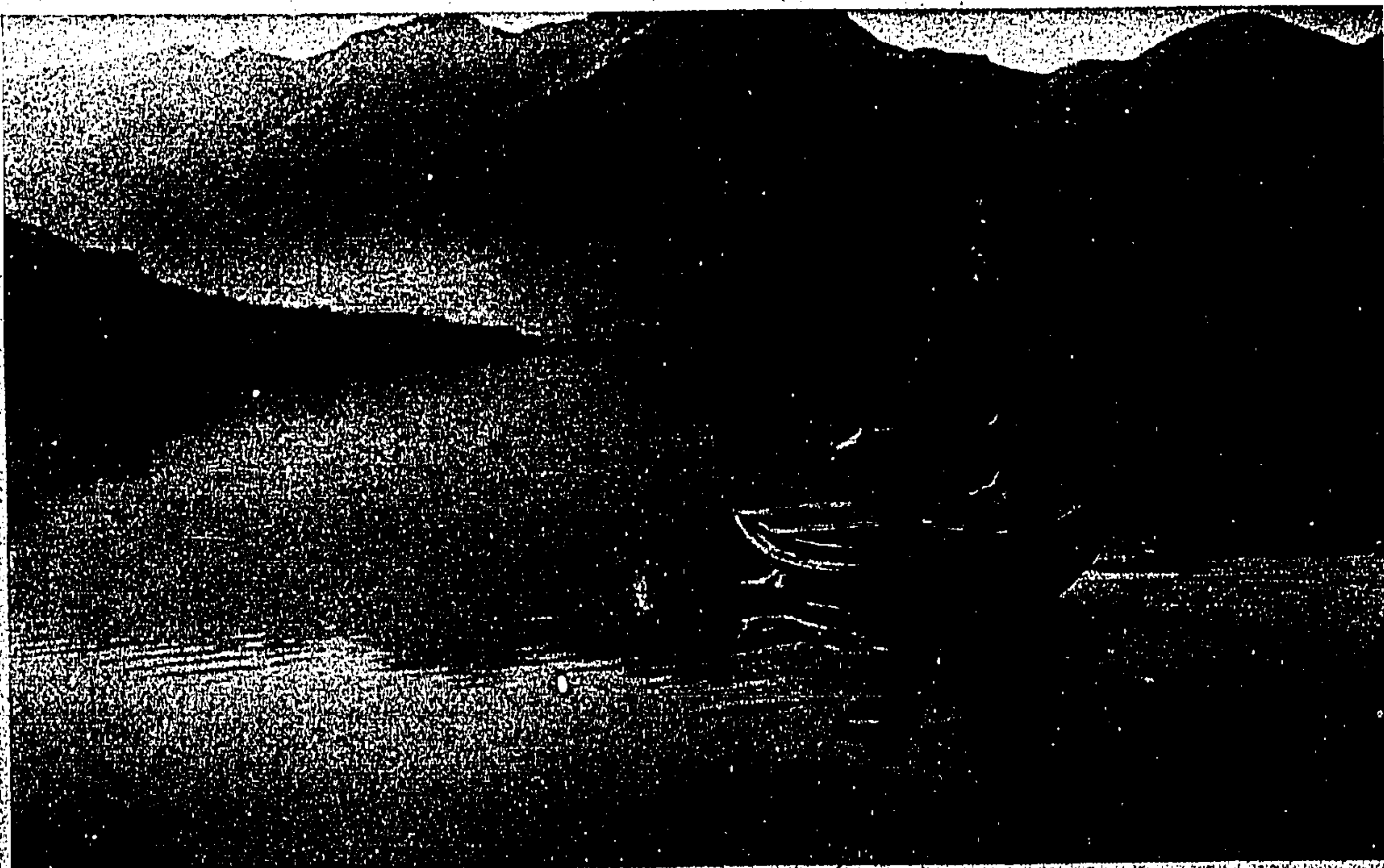
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"Start Go!" by T. K. Sit. Awarded the First Ilford Trophy and First Prize (Kodak Cup) in Craftsmen's Section.



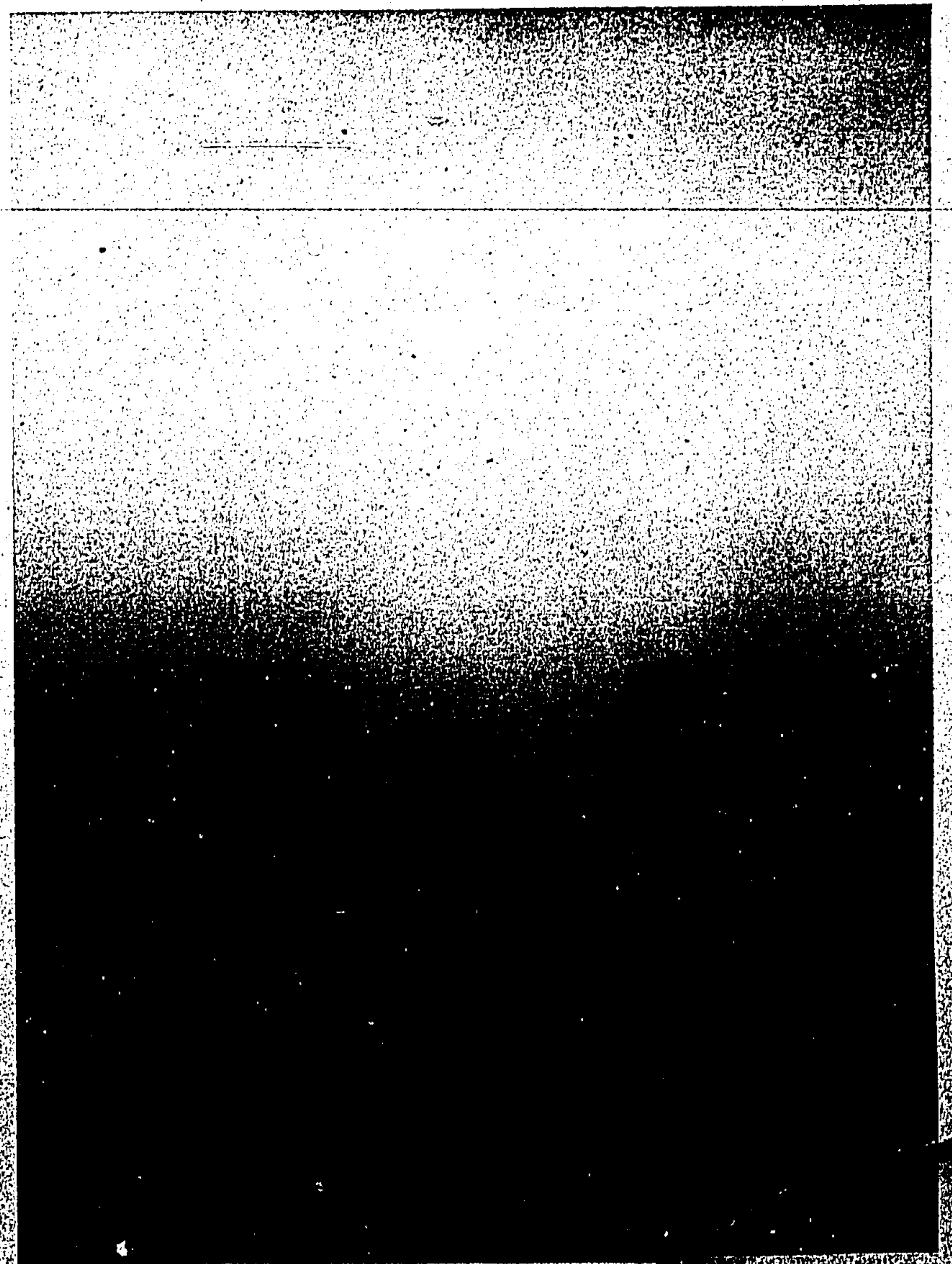
"Villagers' Life" by Sit Tsze Kong. Second Prize in Section 1.



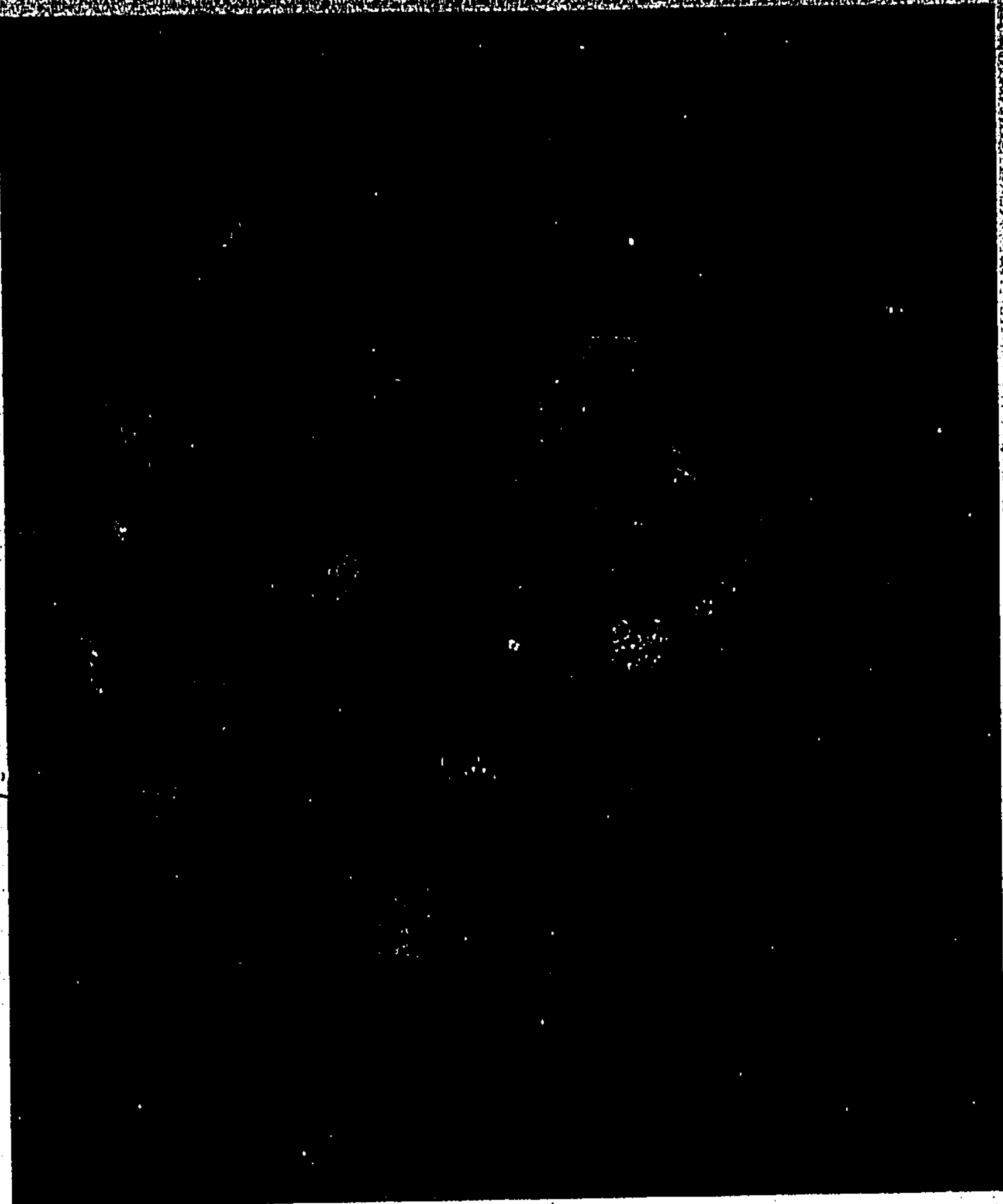
"Towards the Destination" by Lucky Che. Fourth Prize Section 1.



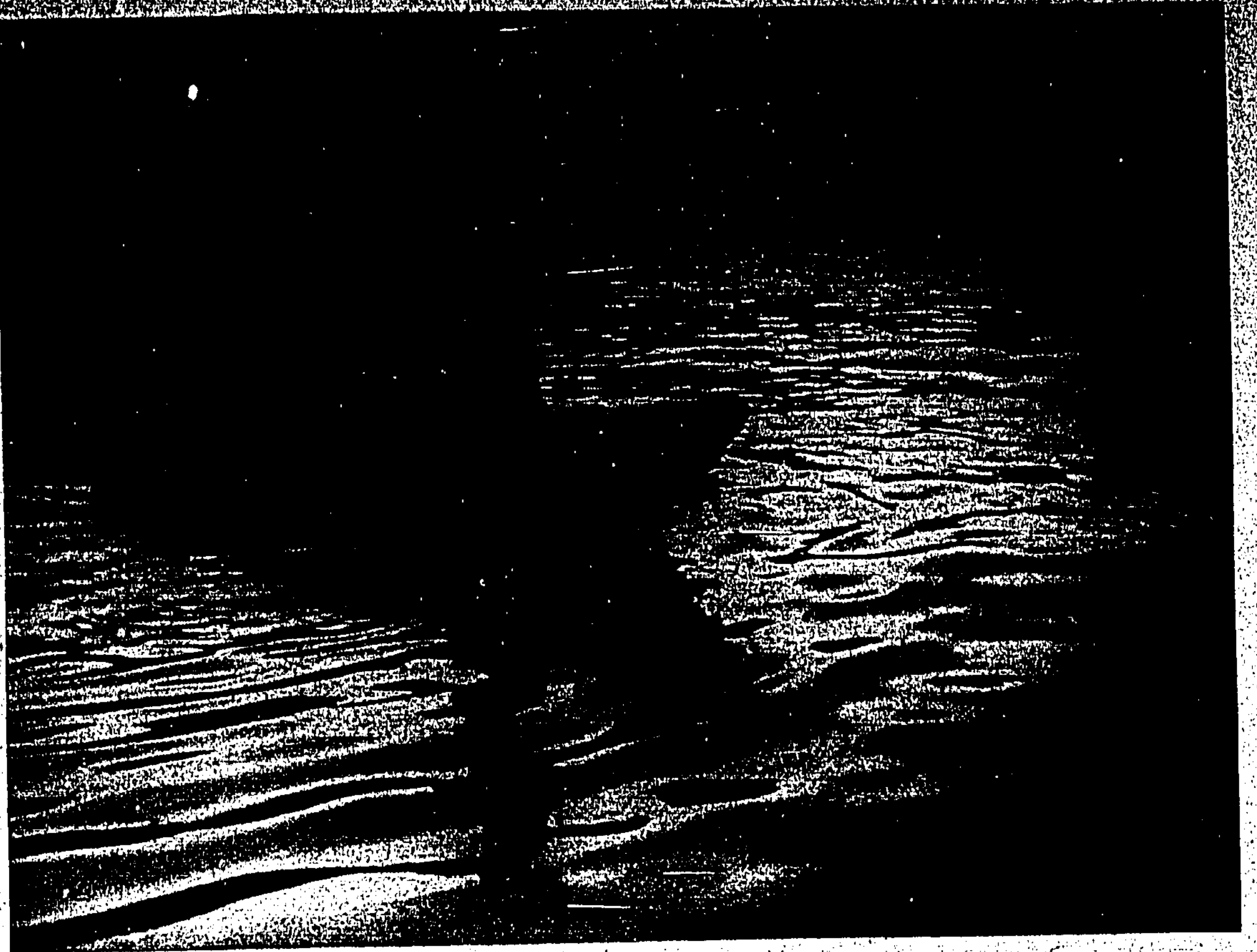
"So What" by C. K. Wu. Awarded the Second Ilford Trophy and Second Prize in Section Two.



"Dawn Searchers" by Walter C. Clark, A.R.P.S. Fourth Prize Craftsmen's Section.



"Old Vann" By Ng Cheong Kin. First Prize (Kodak Cup) Section 2.



"At Sun-down by C. K. Wu. First Prize (Kodak Cup) Section 1.

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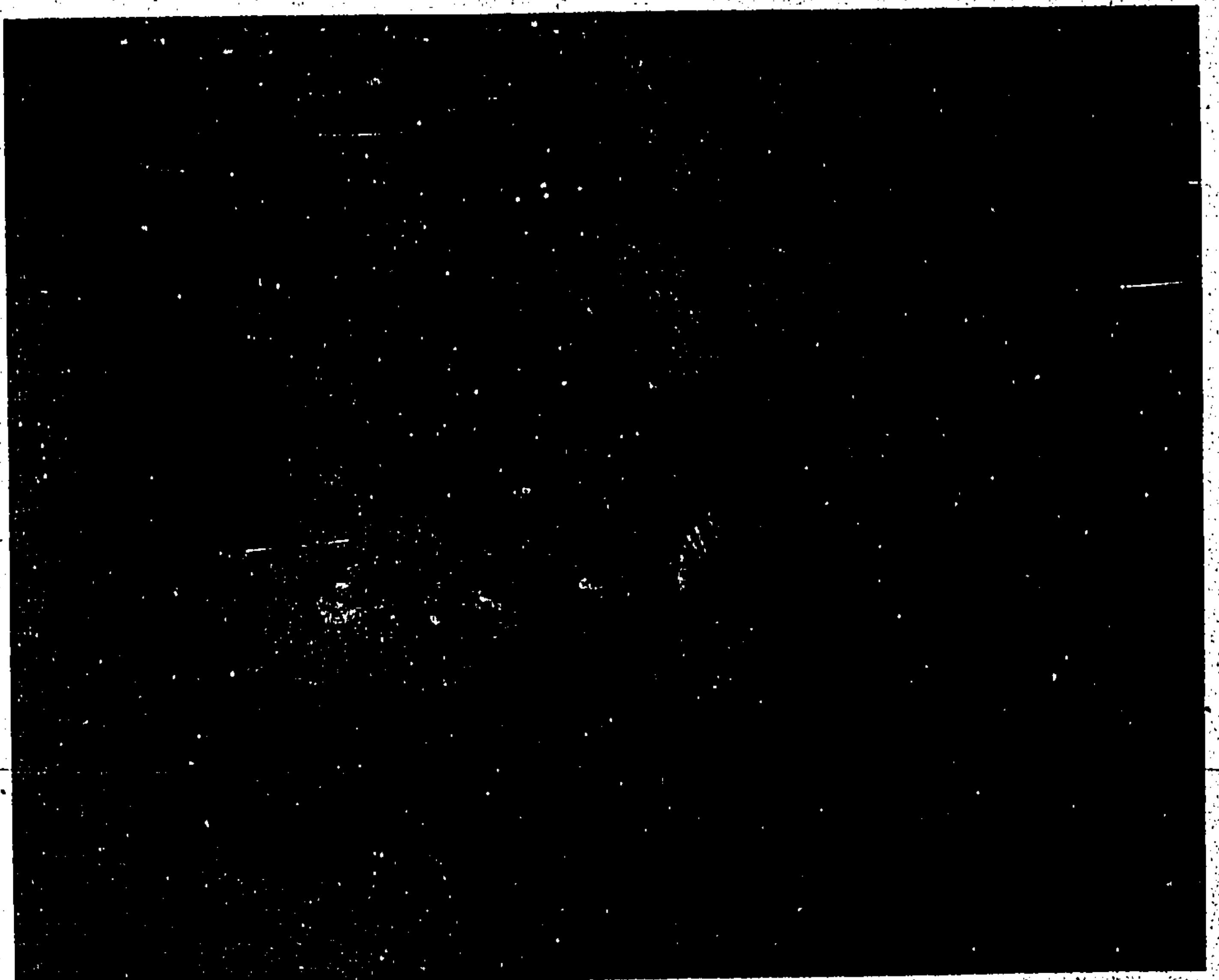
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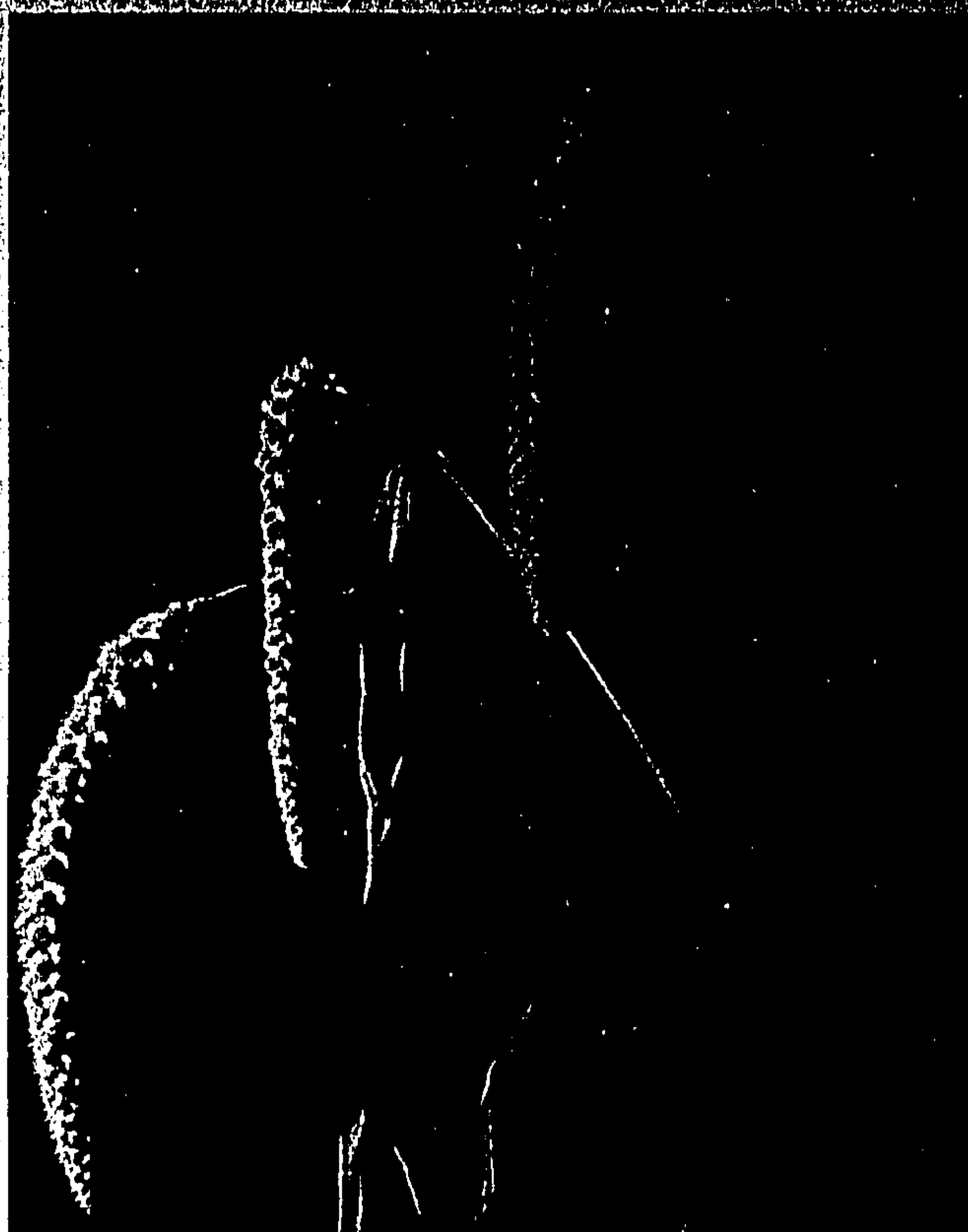
"Song of Spring" by Ng Cheong Kin. First Prize (Kodak Cup) Section 3.



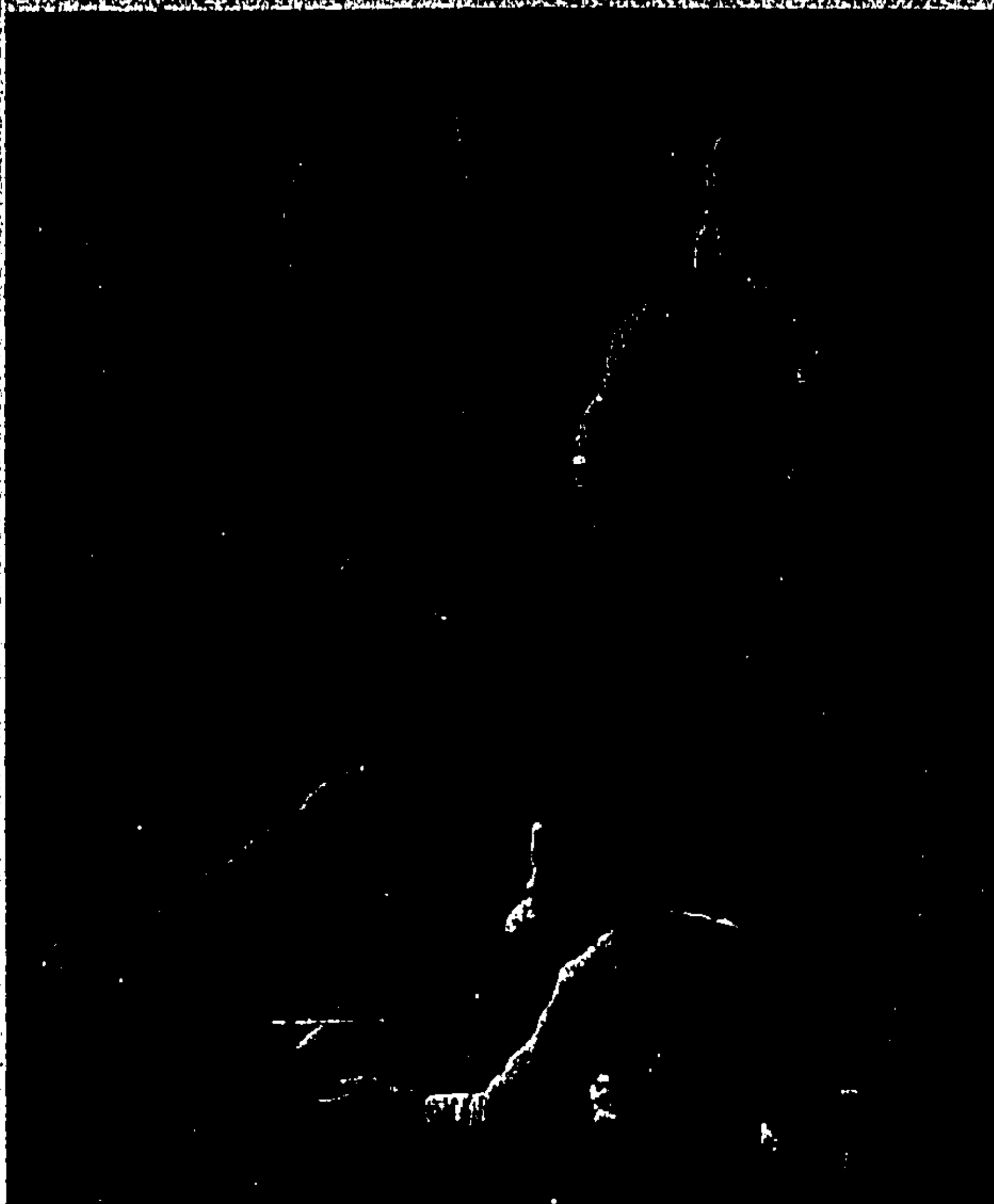
"Brooding Calm" by Walter C. Clark. A.R.P.S. Second Prize Crafts-men's Section.



MORE WINNERS



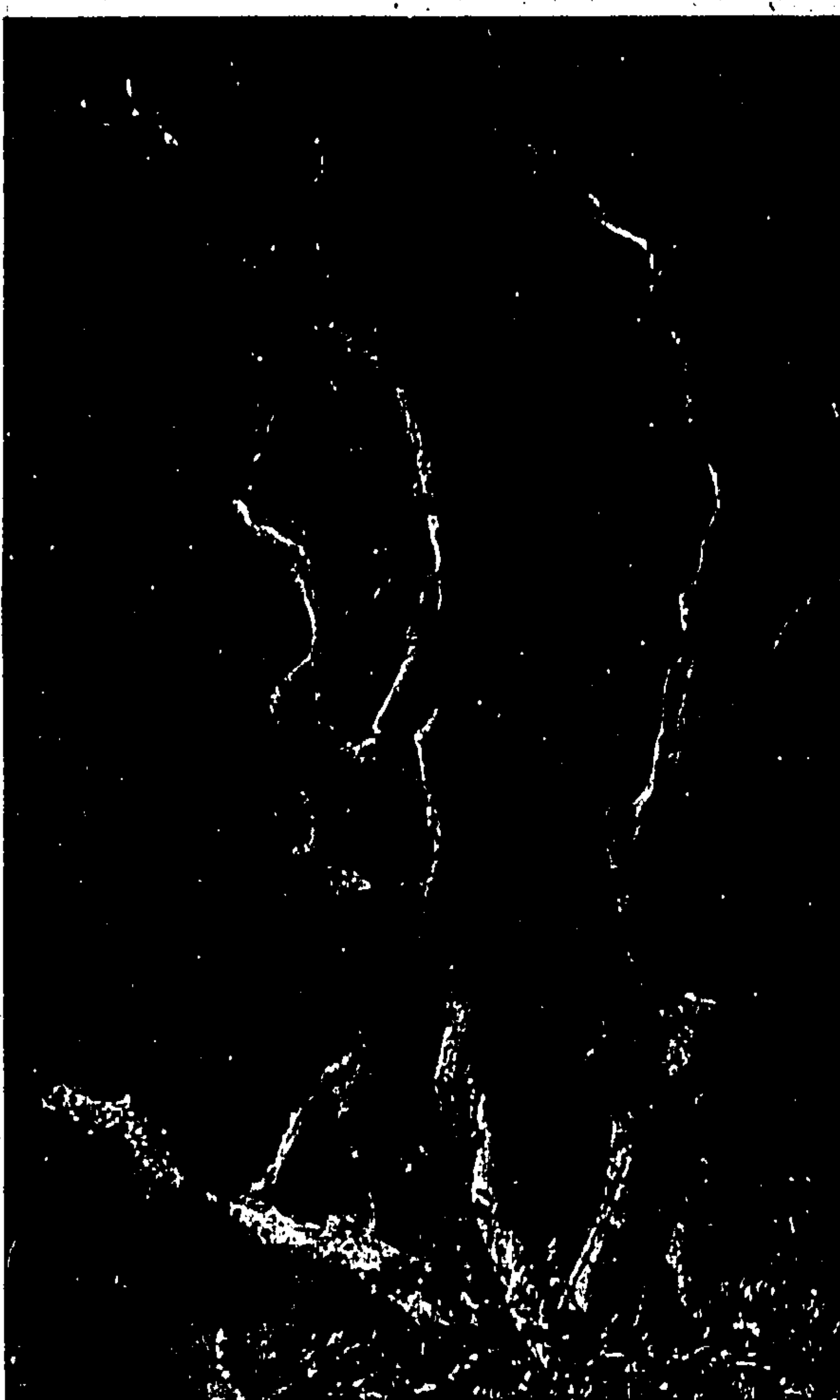
Untitled by Kenneth Wong. Fourth Prize in Section 3.



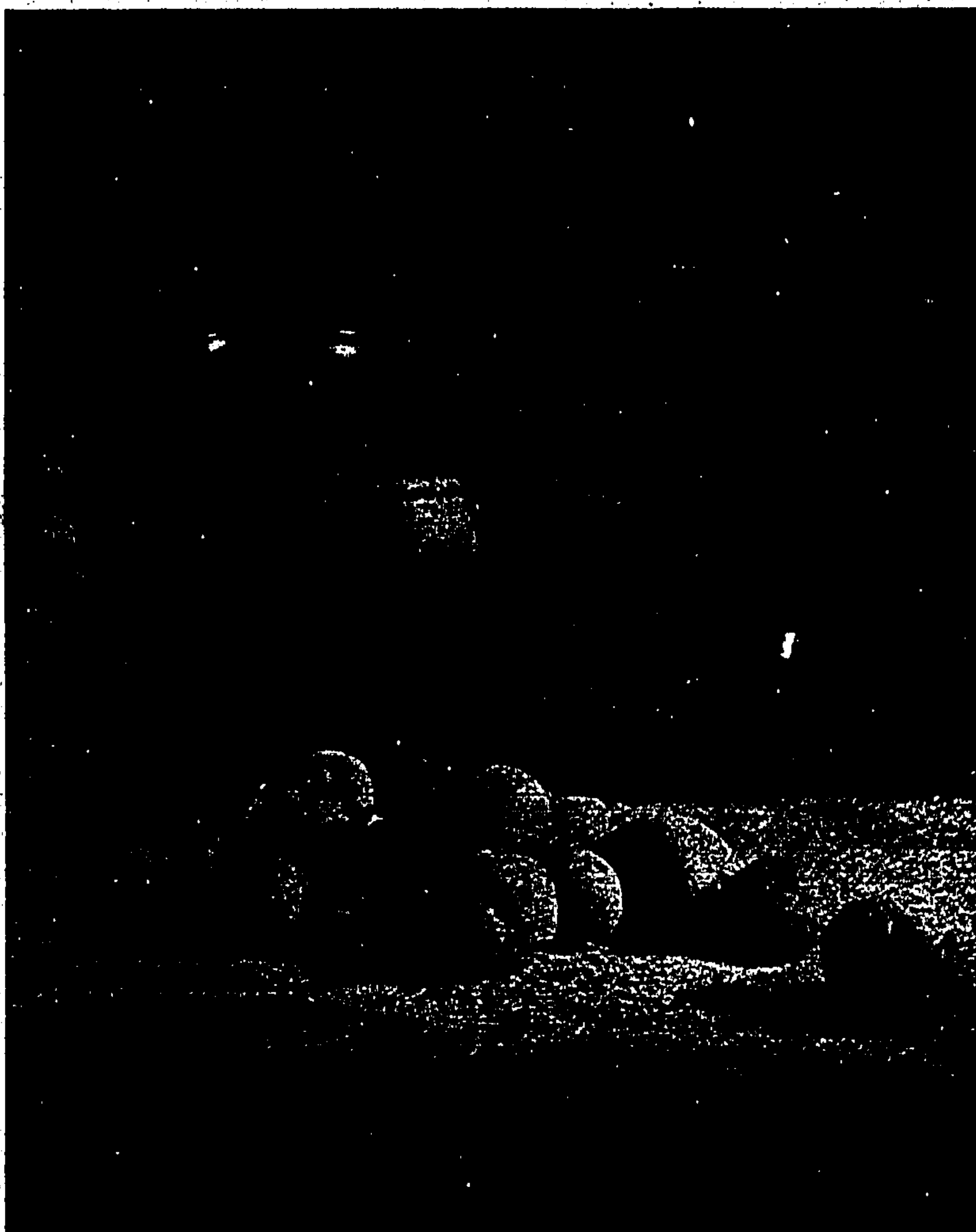
Untitled, by Danny Yau. Third Prize in Section 1.



Untitled, by Wong Chin Pang. Third Prize in Section 3.



"Sunlit Branches" by C. K. Wu. Third Prize in the Craftsmen's Section.



"Still Life" by Samuel Wu. Second Prize in Section 3.



Untitled, by Mrs. I. Johannessen. Commended in Section 1.

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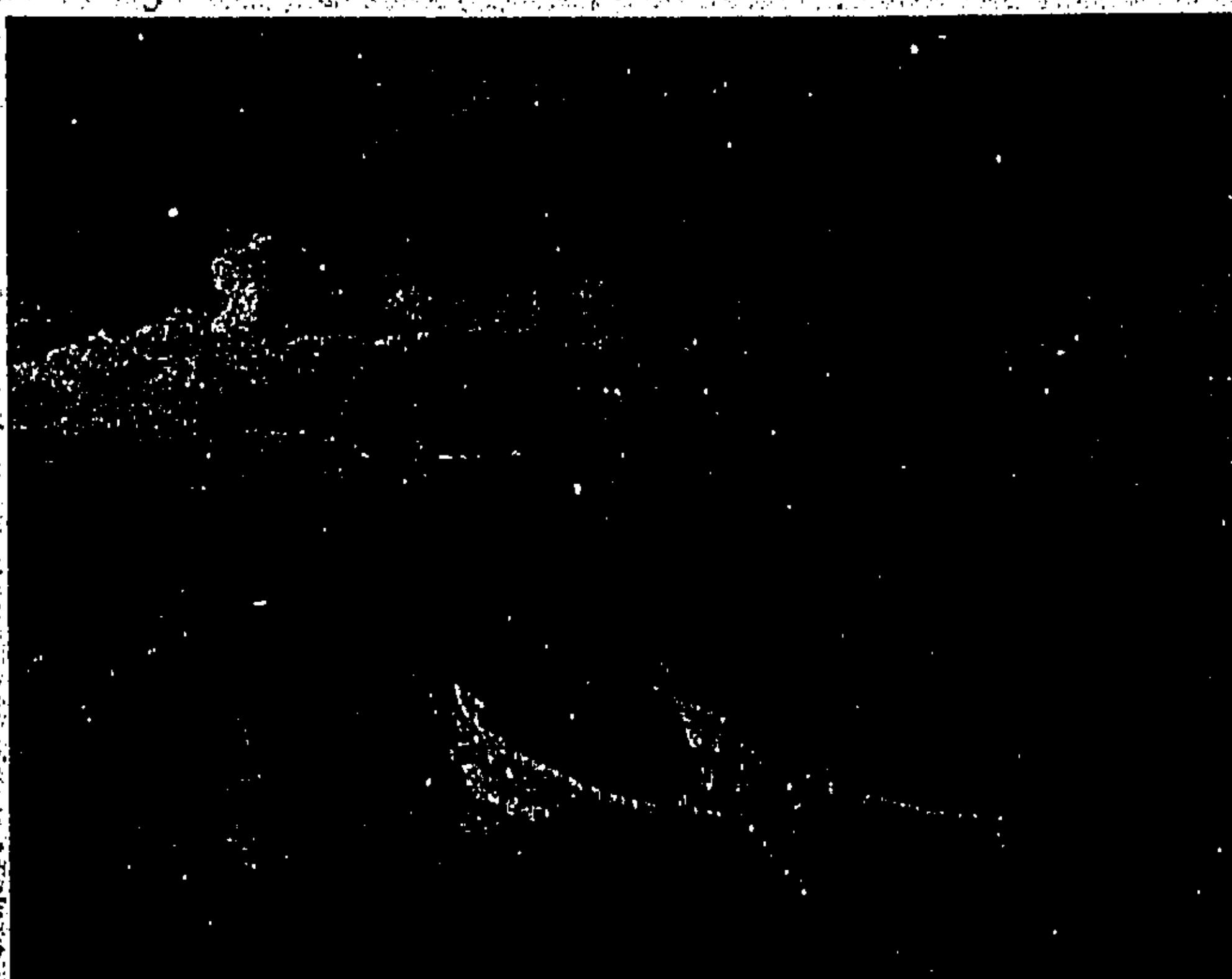
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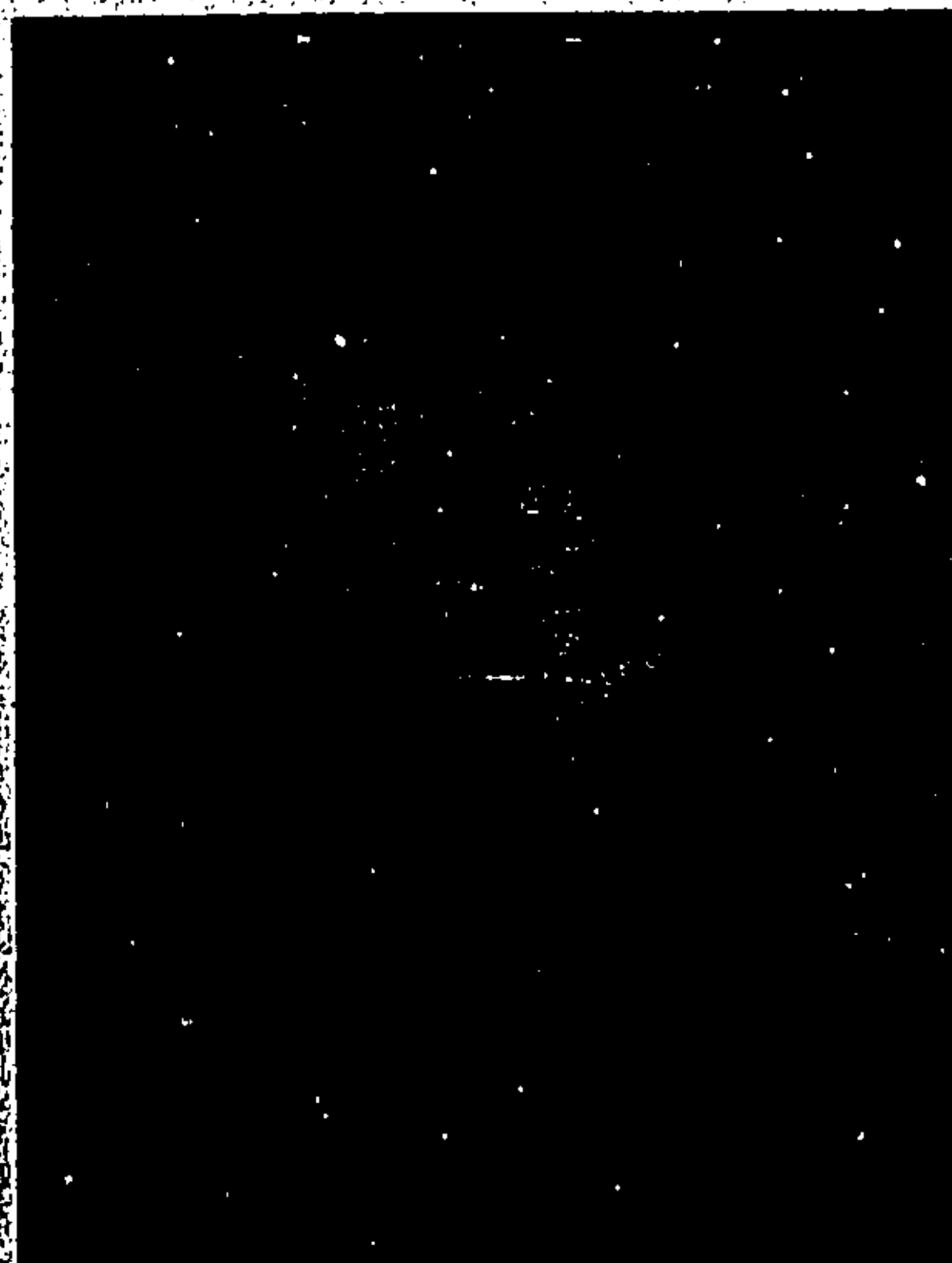
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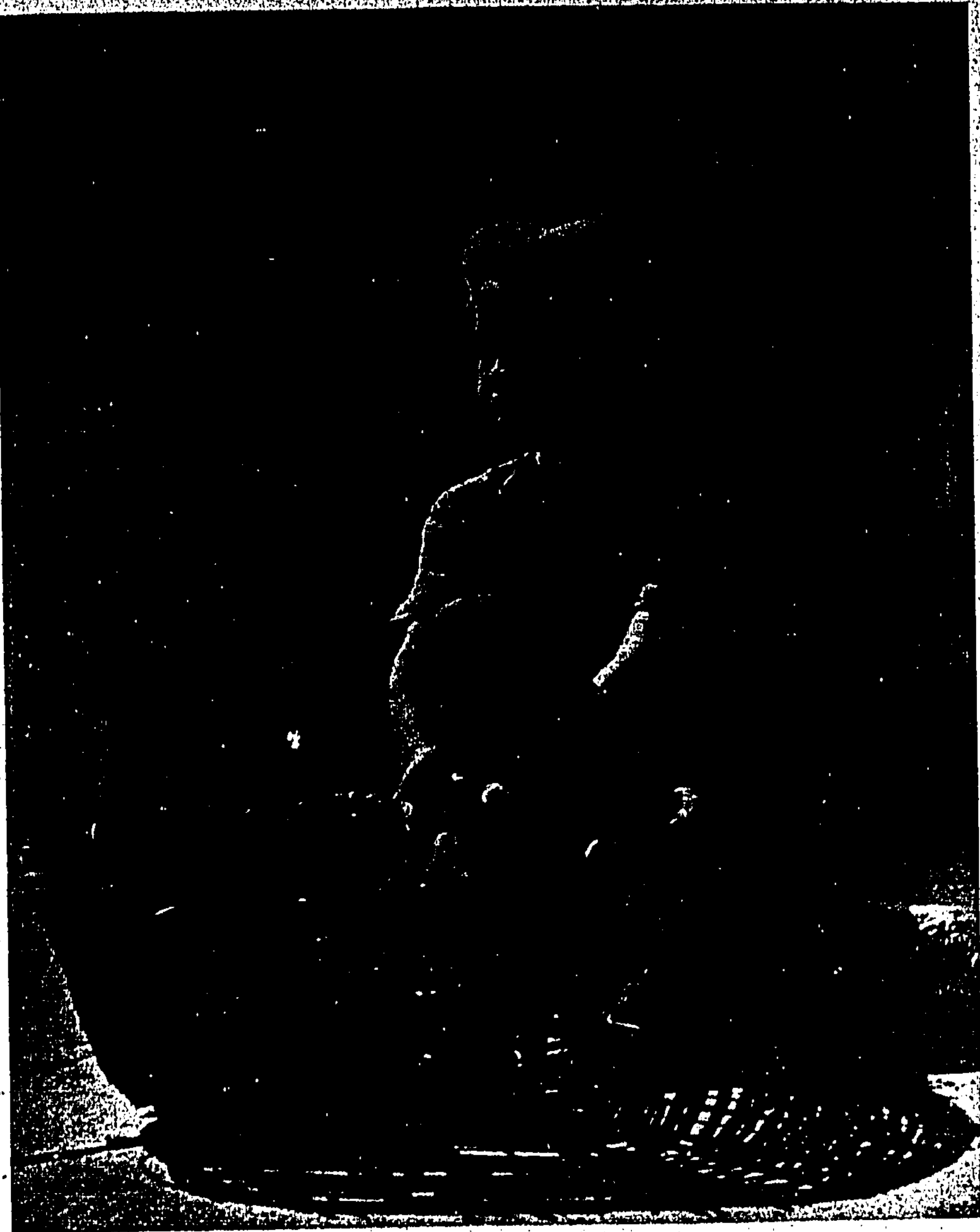


Portrait by R. A. Bates. Commended in the Craftsmen's Section.

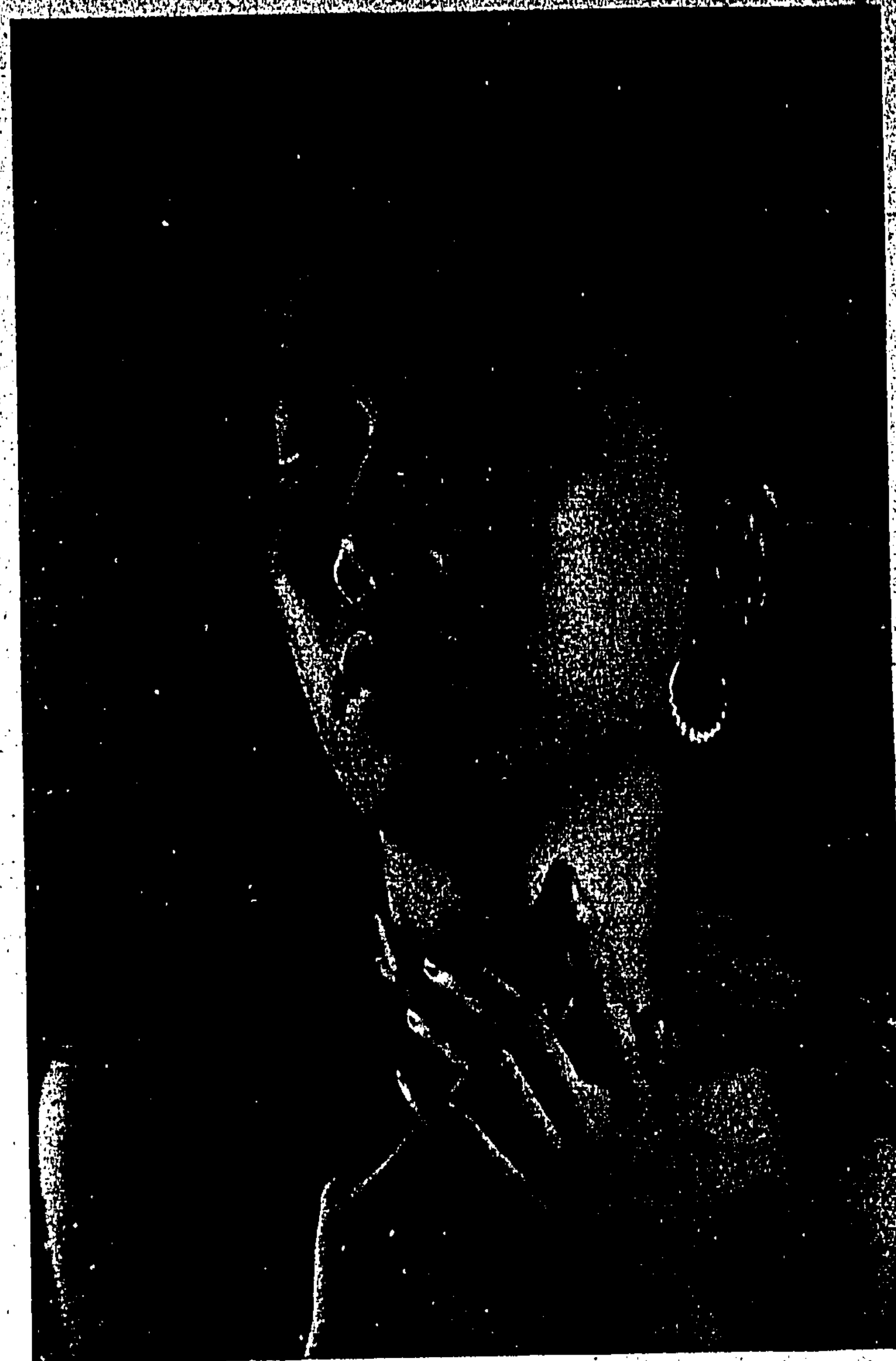


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"A Wandering Mind"
by Yue Fun Yin.
Fourth Prize, Section
2. (left)



"Goddess of Peace" by
Francis Wu. Third
Prize in Section 2.
(Right)



Untitled. By
Lee Ting
Kwun. Com-
mended in Sec-
tion 2. (above
left).

"Amah and
Child" by K. A.
Watson. Com-
mended in Sec-
tion 2. (above
centre).

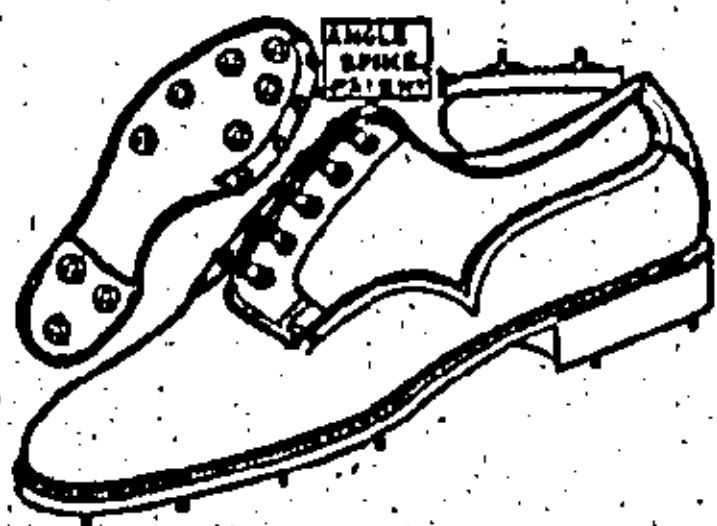
"Aberdeen -
Late Noon" by
Ng Cheong
Kin. Com-
mended in Sec-
tion 1. (above
right).

Relaxation
by Chow
Kwong Ming.
Commended in
Section 2.
(opposite)



Further competition
details are published
in the news section

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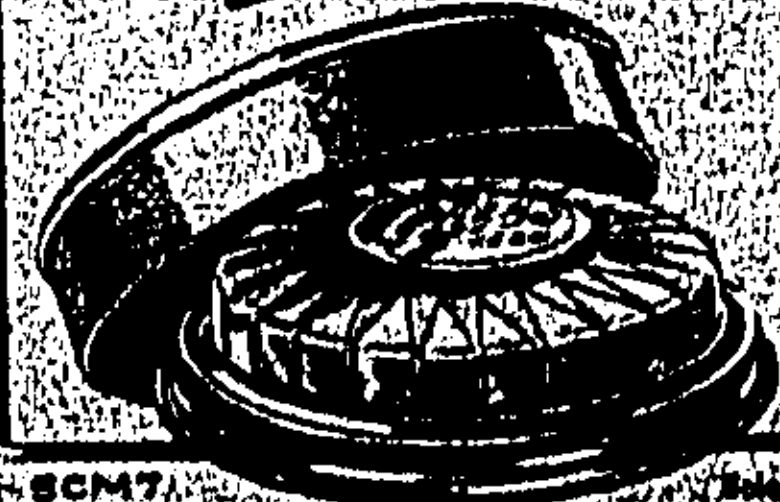
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stone, because you know its
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Better than Mining

LAYMEN think submarine crews lead an unnatural and unhealthy life. While too-long a spell, necessitated by naval action, resting on the sea-bed and living in a confined space where the air becomes pretty foul, is temporarily unhealthy, it is no more unnatural to work in a submarine than it is down a mine.

Of these two fields of essential national service working under-seas in a submarine is generally a far more comfortable job than working down a mine, and has such a contrasting variety of mental occupations that the 'submariner' forgets his surroundings through concentration on the intricate machinery he uses. His life on board is lived with machines and scientific apparatus.

Service aboard submarines, while it is a hazardous task under war conditions, has never lacked volunteers. In spite of the mishaps that have marked the progress of the submarine, there is always a waiting list of volunteers willing to serve and undertake intensive special training in mental efficiency and in physique.

Submarine crews are all picked men, who must possess the makings of a first-class physique before acceptance for training.

A record of personal efficiency drawn up by Commanding Officers of ships in which volunteers have previously served is vital, and no man who is not mentally alert, dependable and loyal, and of good temper, would be considered, however physically fit.

The 'submariner' is a definite breed, and before training must possess the essentials of this lives.



Inside a British submarine. The torpedoman stands ready to fire.

Life in a British SUBMARINE

special type before being signed on.

One of a crew, yet he must be highly individualised, for in his work, under stream of circumstances he may be called upon temporarily to take command.

He must be a man of sterling character, who, while at sea, can be depended upon by his fellows to act at all times with absolute efficiency. They rely upon him for the safety of their

Each man has his own job, and a mistake might lead to the loss of the whole submarine's crew, numbering twenty-seven in the small Unity Class and sixty in the latest Thames Class.

Consider the three men in the control room; the helmsman, who is always awaiting orders from the Captain in the conning tower, and two others looking after the hydroplanes and with eyes fixed upon the diving gauges.

There is a colossal responsibility—the safety of their fellows depending upon their absolute efficiency. It must be remembered that a submarine is very delicately balanced, and when submerged must keep on a spirit-level keel.

The engine-room staff are expert mechanics, all highly trained in every type of Diesel and electric machinery.

The speed of submarines when submerged varies from 9 knots upwards, with a surface speed of from 12 knots to 25 knots in the case of the newest type of craft.

All the machinery is easy to handle, and when in action, the men stand for hours by a wheel, a lever, or a switch, in tense concentration awaiting orders from the executive officers, and which they repeat to make sure they have heard correctly.

Always Facing Death

In war, life aboard a submarine is an exacting and anxious task. Hunting, and being hunted, they are always facing death.

On the surface they are targets for bombs from fast-moving aircraft, or the quick-firing guns of their traditional enemy, the destroyer; when submerged they are the prey of mines and of the dreaded depth charge.

The latter weapon has been mainly responsible for the destruction of so many of Germany's U-boats. Caught on the surface the crew have a sporting chance of escape; but when their craft is submerged and meets a depth charge, well aimed, death is practically certain.

Defeating a depth charge is a matter of expert underwater seamanship, when the Captain navigates his craft away from the scene of operation and danger.

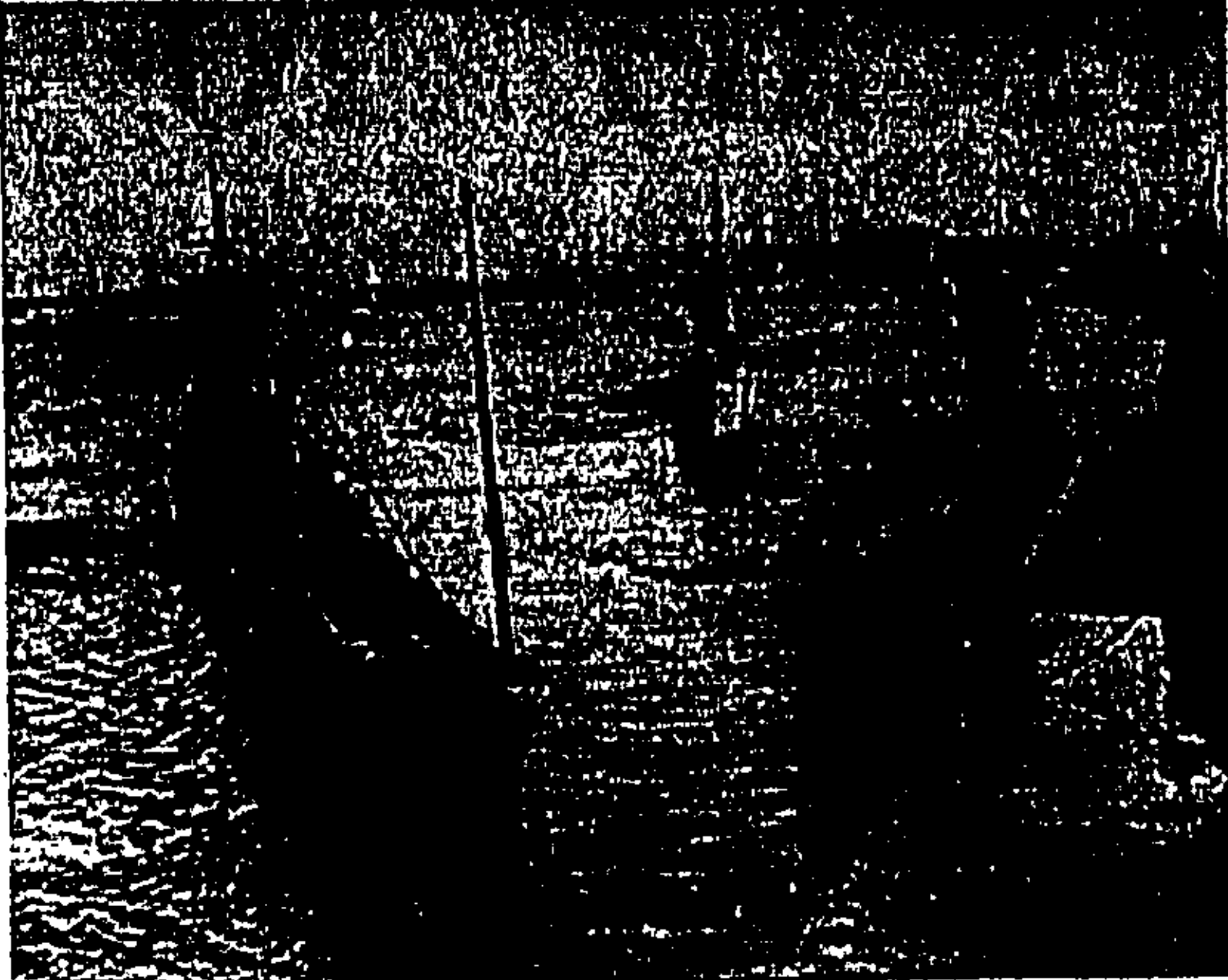
Submarines are fitted with scientific apparatus which enables them to listen when submerged to the passing of surface craft, and the accuracy of judgment of the rating on duty often determines the course the Captain takes in piloting his craft away from destruction.

Give-and-Take Life

Yet officers and crew are happy and contented shipmates, leading lives of give-and-take, and sharing dangers with a carefree abandon born of training and habit.

In the larger British submarines officers have very small cabins, and crew as much space as can be allowed to give them reasonable comfort.

Laymen will be interested to know that bunks aboard submarines are called "hot beds", because on a change of watch those coming off duty turn into the other fellow's bunk which is thus always warm!



British Submarines leave port

struction of so many of Germany's U-boats. Caught on the surface the crew have a sporting chance of escape; but when their craft is submerged and meets a depth charge, well aimed, death is practically certain.

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Not least amongst the priceless personal possessions of "Submariners" is the essential gift of humour, an imperturbability and balance of temper which is a characteristic trait of the Briton at war.

Humour is as vital as personal poise in a life which is always keyed up and tense from the moment the submarine sails till she makes a friendly landfall.

"SPITHEAD."



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Iron is essential for the formation of good red blood. Everybody needs iron in the diet to help form fresh blood to replace that which is constantly being used up or destroyed.

Is Your Child Getting Enough Iron?

Possibly. But it is an element often low. If your child is pale and lacking in vitality, this may be the cause. Better a little more iron than not enough.

Is There Much Iron in Bosco?

A glass of Bosco and milk has over twice the available iron of a portion of spinach. Bosco is a valuable source of iron better than many SPINACH, raisins, or other foods commonly used for the purpose. **BOSCO**

Sunshine in Bosco and Milk

Sunshine Vitamin D, you probably know, is important because the rickets-preventing rays of the sun so often are not available. Children's diets must therefore be reinforced with Vitamin D in order that their bones and teeth may develop straight and strong. Few natural foods supply this element. Bosco increases the Vitamin D content of milks and adds Vitamin D where that element is lacking.

How Much Vitamin D Does Bosco Furnish?

Bosco contains 100 USP units of natural Vitamin D per ounce. Its addition to milk in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a glass results in a Vitamin D content of 170 units per quart, a unitage somewhat higher than that of irradiated Vitamin D milk.

Units of Energy in Bosco

Units of energy are called calories. They are the measuring stick by which the fuel value of foods is determined. Every teaspoonful of Bosco added to a glass of milk increases its fuel value by about 36 calories. This is enough energy to replace that consumed by a 10-year-old boy in half an hour of average activity or by an average man in walking about half a mile.

The Form of Energy in Bosco

The energy units in Bosco are chiefly in the form of sugar, which are easily and readily assimilated by the body because they are already in a partially digested state. The reputation of dextrose for quick-energy pickup is equally earned by Bosco.

Try Hot Bosco and Milk at Bedtime

The soothing effect of this mellow, chocolatey flavored beverage is due to the fact that it draws more blood toward the digestive organs and away from the overactive nerve centers. Restless, jagged nerves at bedtime often mean irritability and fatigue next day. A hot (or warm) cup of Bosco in milk is the mildest and often a most effective means of alleviating insomnia due to excessive nerve strain.

Sole-Distributor: AUW PIT SENG'S TRADING CO., LTD., Hongkong.

APPEAL TO REASON

As a refreshing exception, the following letter, addressed to the editor by Mr. Johan Hansson, a Swedish book-publisher, has appeared in "Aftonbladet," the largest Swedish evening newspaper, which is known for its constant and strong pro-German bias:—

There are many Swedes, with the Press at their disposal, who maintain their business of furthering the restoration of European peace by assiduously crying to the English: "Why don't you give in? Don't you see that it is hopeless to fight on?" And then they go on to paint the terrible consequences—for the English people, the British Empire, Europe, and the world—which a continuance of opposition must bring. This is repeated day after day. At last one begins to believe—and persuades others to believe—that the disturber of the peace is England and that the enemy of humanity is England alone. It must be said straight out that all this is a matchless falsification of values and a completely untrue writing of history. In the name of justice much certainly can and should be said against acts committed by England in the course of her centuries, just as against many other nations. But it must not for this reason be forgotten that the liberal England which with certain brief reactionary intervals—well known for close on a hundred years has a record to show of work in the cause of civilising progress and the honest service of peace such as no other great nation can show, not excluding the United States. I emphasize the word liberal. This is an idea which readers who can look back over the history of their native paper will understand. Liberalism is economic, therefore political, and therefore spiritual freedom. Liberalism is an inclination towards the humane and therefore towards peace. Where during the past 100 years has liberalism had a stronger anchorage

than in England? Certainly not in Sweden, though possibly in Denmark.

"Least Inclined to War"

Which of the great Powers has been least inclined to war? Which has been the worst prepared when, in spite of everything, the storm has broken? It is England. One is backward in preparing for what one does not want. That England did not

want the World War is for all eternity proved by the work of Sir Edward Grey. Neville Chamberlain is a living proof that England did not want the present war. He went even beyond the bounds of abasement in order to avert it. But there was one thing to which this old merchant—say haberdasher if you will—could not descend—he could not go back on his clearly given word. Just as

in 1814 the position of England was clear from the moment that the German Army crossed the Belgian frontier, which had been guaranteed by Germany as well as by England, so in also was it clear when the new German machine-arms rolled into Poland over the frontier whose integrity was guaranteed by a military alliance when Hitler broke his own

The English people could understand the Anschluss. It could bring itself to understand the demand for the Sudeten German district, but it could not understand the violence wrought on the Czech State, whose people are not and do not want to be, German. But England, resorted to arms only when her ally Poland was assaulted. Since then five small neutral States, one by one, and without any declaration of war or any warning—but on the contrary with assurances of non-violation on the very eve of assault—have been literally overwhelmed and beaten to earth during the night.

"Tighten Our Belts"

Is this creditable? Is it humane? Shall we wish Godspeed to the State guilty of such acts? Is it right that anyone in this "home" of freedom shall shout out to the people of England—the only nation opposing this organized and mechanized force—"Give it up in your own interest and in ours!" This is not right. It is not worthy of us. Let us therefore in God's name rather tighten our belts, suffer, and hold out in the hope that freedom and right may finally prevail.

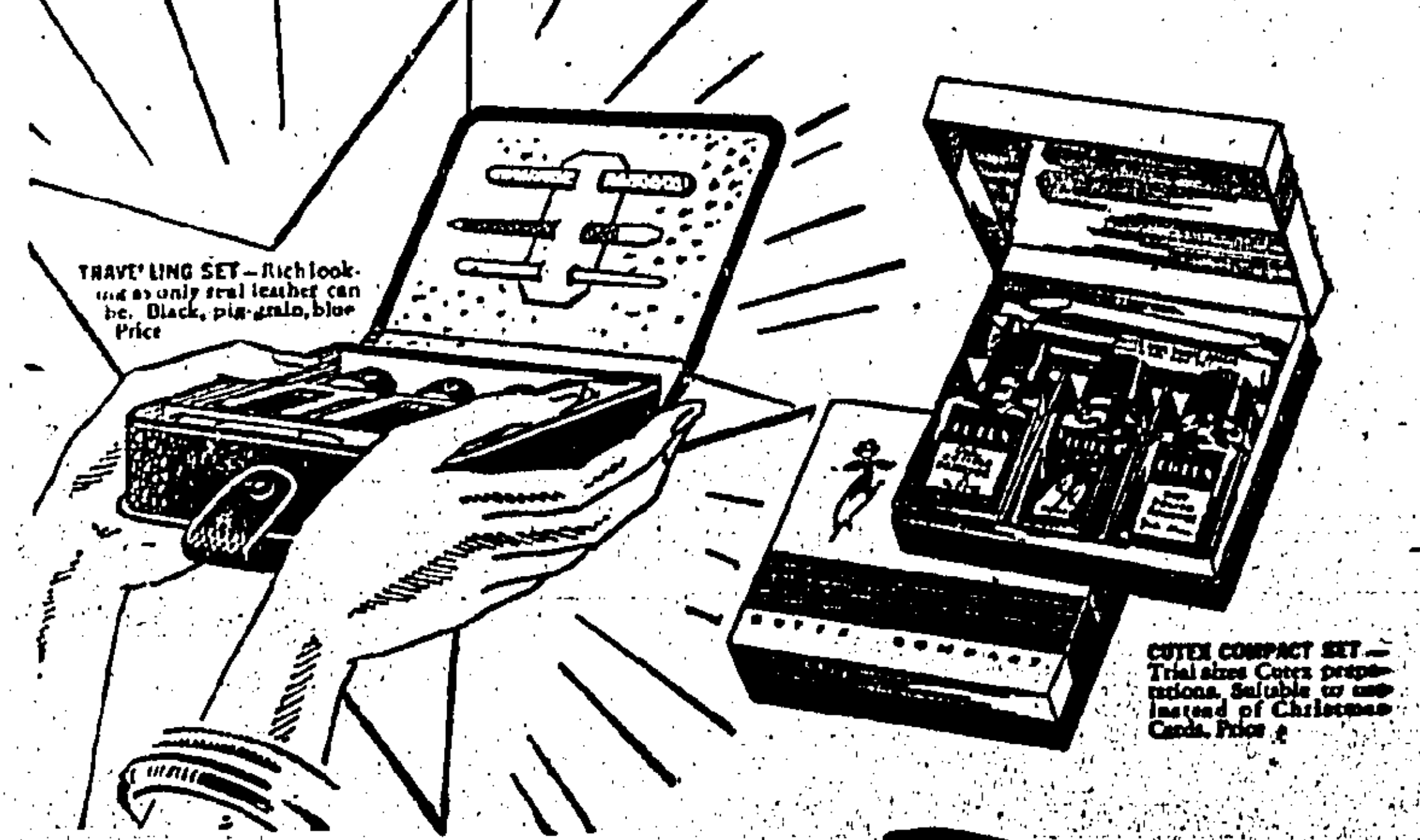
If we wish to work for the restoration of peace, why do we not join in chorus and shout, so as to be heard across the Baltic Sea: "Let there now be an end of this! Come to your senses and see that economically, politically, and spiritually, you are on the wrong road! Remember also that what can be created by violence is unstable and short-lived! Such an attitude would be more worthy of the nation of Gustav Adolf and Erika Tegen."

Come back later, men. I'm gonna be in conference."



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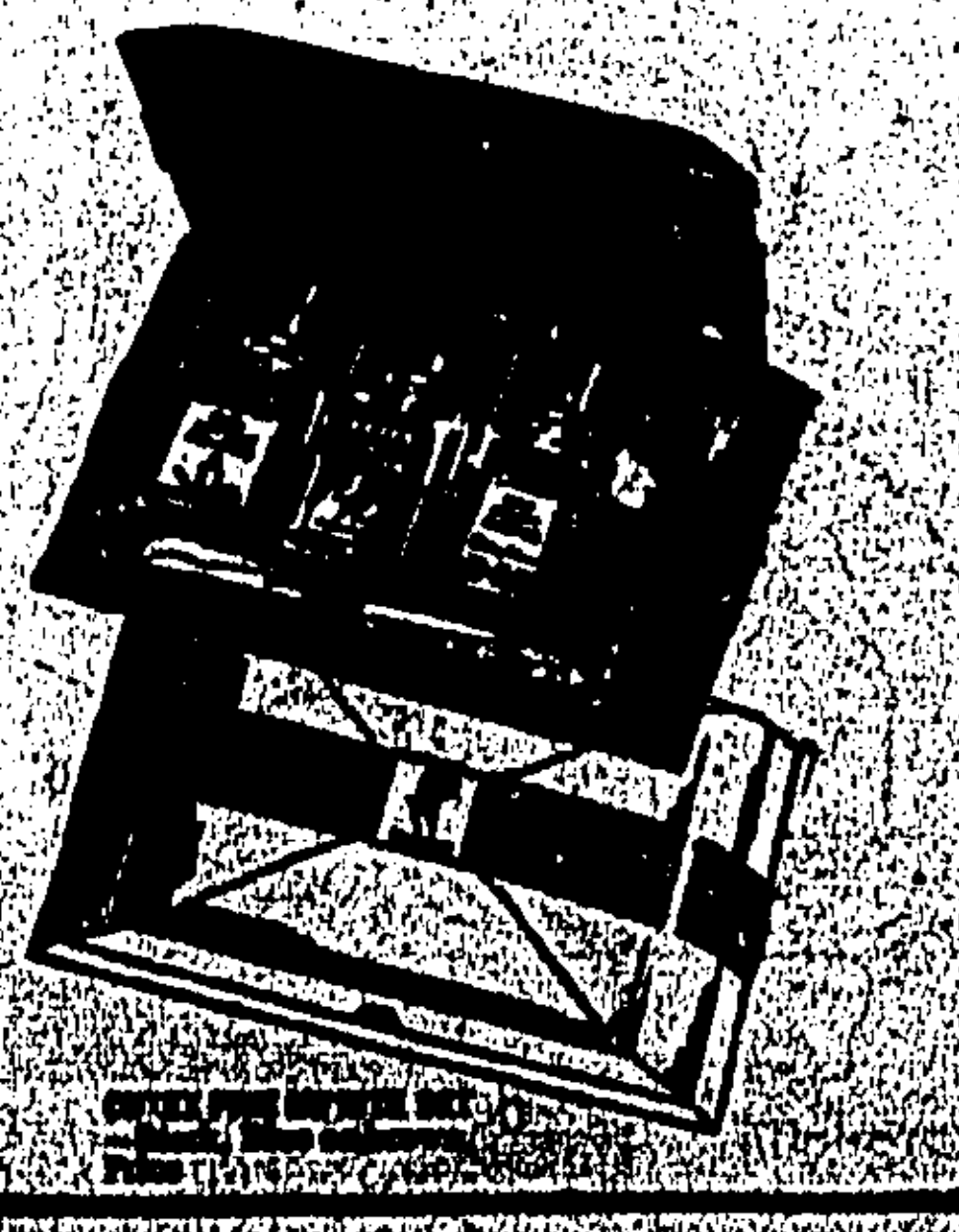
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ESCAPE TO

IT TOOK US one month and three days to get from France back to Ballachulish.

At the beginning of May thirty-five of us, fighting two thousand Germans, were defending a small house. We were completely surrounded, and on the last day the shells were coming over 'two-a-penny'.

We were captured about 2.30 in the afternoon and they began to march us north towards Belgium. One day we were passing through a big town and I saw that we could have broken away, but we weren't together and I wasn't going without my pals.

Two days after that we came into a village. That night we slept in a Sports Stadium. We made a little shack for ourselves; Sandy Blood (that's what we call Macdonald), big Willie Kemp and myself.

We made our plans that night. The French people were putting pails of water at the roadside for the prisoners as they were marching along. Of course there was always a rush for the

water, and during one rush we three kept on past the pails and round the end of a house into the garden.

There was a French boy in the garden and he pointed to a bush. We went and hid there and the boy brought us civilian clothes and a map, and later his mother came out with food. We waited there until the column had passed and then set off over the country.

We were trying to get back behind the Maginot

Line because we had no idea what was taking place.

Well, one night we came over a ridge, and looking down, saw the Vimy War Memorial. Sitting up there we had a conference and decided to walk by night. I took a chimney stack for a landmark and we marched till we passed it.

Then we lost our direction and had to sleep under a haystack. When we woke up in the morning and looked across the road we saw a bivouac in front of us and supply lorries and horses. They were only fifty yards away; and there was a German cavalry regiment there too. We were in a field of sugar-beet, so we walked along the rows pretending that we

to blades and found a bicycle shop. It was smashed as well, but we managed to rig up three bicycles and did about forty kilometres the first morning we had them.

Then one day as we were looking at the sign-post at a cross-road, a German came up and asked us for our papers. When we said we had none, he set us to work emptying French ammunition and equipment that they had captured.

We denied that we were English and spoke Gaelic the whole time, which the Germans couldn't

BALLACHULISH

were picking weeds, and got out of sight.

We were constantly running up against the Germans but we always pretended to be refugees and got away with it. Several French people recognized us as British soldiers and gave us food and tin soup.

We were going across the country all the time, but travelling through the cornfields was taking it out of us. By this time we knew it was no good trying to rejoin our unit, so we headed south.

One night I fell ill, so we slept in a pig-sty where there was

plenty of clean straw. After we lay down, two German sentries came in, just looking to see what they could find.

My pals pointed at me and said: "Comrade, malade," and the sentries said: "Slumber," meaning "Sleep on." I was better in the morning, and as we were walking along the road a German lorry stopped, and gave us a lift for about eight kilometres. They thought we were Belgian refugees.

Later we came into a place that was all smashed

altogether. We tried three times, and at last succeeded by swimming the river with the Spanish soldiers only a hundred yards away from us. We slept in our wet clothes on a hill-side.

In the morning we did some nudist bathing while our clothes dried, and then when we got up to the top of the hill, we saw the port we were looking for. It was a strange foreign-looking port; but when I saw it I was sure that it wouldn't be long before I saw Ballachulish again.

In which Gaelic Baffles the Nazis

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BY KEMP STARRETT



"U-BOAT-ATTACK!"

A graphic story of War at sea

British destroyers were at sea on an independent search for German submarines.

The weather was typical for the time of year—a shrewd wind from the north-north-east causing the little seas to break on top of a heavy swell from the south-westward.

The sky was grey and overcast with a low cloud ceiling. Occasional squalls of rain blotted out the horizon and shut down the visibility to about seven miles.

Down below in a wireless land; but an aircraft had sighted a young man in the tower of a U-boat, and had hastened forward in his chair as a faint or two.

The destroyers' guns were manned and their depth charges ready. Extra lookouts were on the bridge, and the ships' companies keyed up and the sound became intensified.

A German submarine had been reported some distance to the south-westward, and the crew were taking were few men on the mess-deck to their boats.

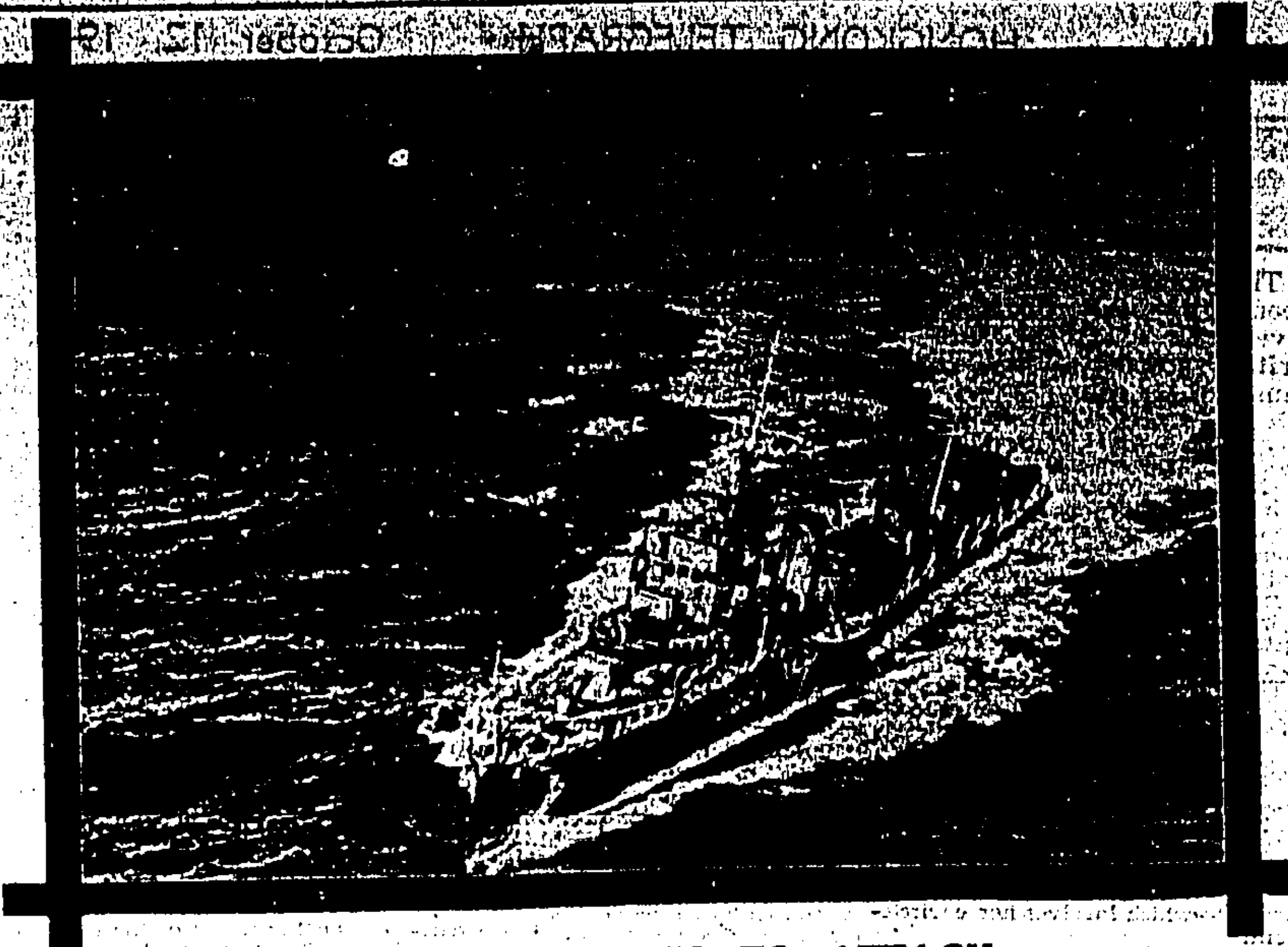
Within a few minutes the destroyers were steaming in the direction indicated at something over thirty knots.

It took them some time to reach suddenly, a flag hoisted by one of the reported position, marked for all destroyers indicated that the world to see by three bonfires had been picked up. The deadly of survivors and a litter of floating Adies were at work. The remorse-wreckage tumbling about in the grey less hunt began.

Depth charge after depth charge.

One destroyer was detailed to rescue the men, the others passed on throwers—not haphazardly, but ahead and then slowed down and according to schemes invented and started to quarter the sea according tried out long before the war.

plan. They were well over a The thudding detonations of those hundred miles from the nearest massive canisters about the size of



DESTROYER CIRCLES TO ATTACK

ordinary dustbins seemed to squeeze Vain hope. The unseen impalpable fingers of the Adies were soon groping again beneath the waters. The propeller sounds became louder again, then more depth charges close... frightfully close.

That second attack put out lights, shattered delicate instruments, and caused worse flooding. Very soon the U-boat's stern was full of water, which came spurting in through the pipes and rivet holes in the bulkhead. She developed a heavy list.

More water started to seep into the interior through the damaged conning-tower.

The compressed air was leaking. Soon there was only enough for the sure left to blow the tanks and come week.

On The Scent

The search continued. For some time nothing happened. Then, quite suddenly, a flag hoisted by one of the reported position, marked for all destroyers indicated that the world to see by three bonfires had been picked up. The deadly of survivors and a litter of floating Adies were at work. The remorse-wreckage tumbling about in the grey less hunt began.

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Second Attack

Collecting his flock, the senior officer ordered another attack. Once more the depth charges were dropped according to plan—this time with success.

About half-a-mile astern of one of the destroyers the conning-tower and long hull of a submarine suddenly broke surface bow first in a swirl of water. The U-boat's stern was still under water when her conning-tower lid opened, and men started to tumble up on deck. She might have a sting left. Nobody was to know if she intended to surrender, and risks could not be taken.

But it was a case of surrender. Some of the U-boat's crew could be seen to be leaping overboard. Others were holding up their hands. Her bows started to lift as the stern slowly went under.

Destroyers approached, stopped, and went astern to check their way. Boats were lowered. They rescued the entire crew, some from the water, some from the submarine herself. They were described as youngish men and bearded, some still self-possessed, but others obviously shaken by their ordeal. They were cared for by their rescuers, who gave them Navy rum, and warm clothing.

Those U-boat men described what had happened inside the submarine—first the bombs from the aircraft, and then, after an interval, the sound of the hunting destroyers' propellers becoming louder and louder. Next the thudding detonation of the first depth charges, closer, closer all the time.

The first attack caused serious damage to their submarine and made her leak. There came a short respite, during which the propeller sound could be heard receding. Men breathed again, persuading themselves that the hunters had given up the chase.

"Inside" Story

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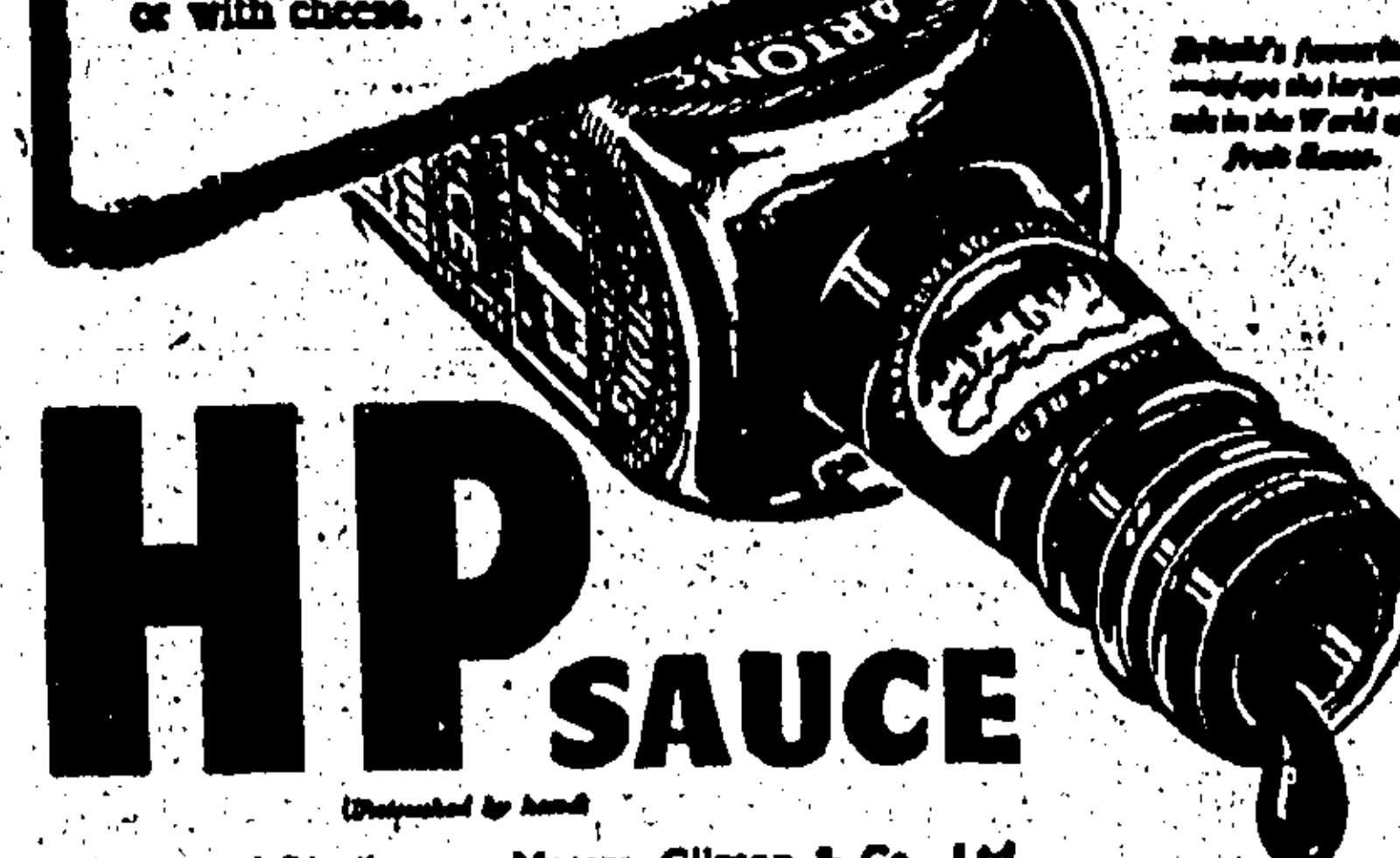
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CURRENT COMMENT . . . By Scrutineer

The announcement of the opening of the Burma Road has given as much pleasure to British people as its closure caused them pain.

It is the first real stand made to stop the rot that set in when the policy of appeasement was first tried in 1931 in connection with Manchuria. Its opening coincides with the embargo on exports of metals from Canada, Australia and the United States to Japan. It likewise coincides with loans being made to China by the United States and Britain and finally with the evacuation of American citizens from China.

There is a wholesome vigour about the new policy which restores self-respect in the British and American people and at the same time it furnishes a new hope to China.

It is abundantly clear now to Japan that her adhesion to the Axis powers is now a policy of self-destruction. The new opposing Axis—London, Washington, Chungking and probably Moscow—which involves her encirclement.

By her action Japan has brought into being an opposition so strong that she must be wondering whether her recent policy was based on a careful examination of the factors involved.

THE CHANGING TIDE

There is no doubt that Japan's actions in China had long alienated whatever feeling of goodwill there was towards her in Anglo-Saxon countries, but such feeling could not find expression in any positive and effective manner. Not until Japan made her policy correspond in fact with her sentiments was it possible for the United States and the British Empire to formulate any concrete scheme.

For the first time Japan is up against an opposition which she can no longer flout. The opening of the Burma Road of course violates a treaty and that being so it is not itself a challenge to Japan. But it marks the turning point of policy and will no doubt lead to a demand that treaties which already exist with regard to trade in China shall be respected. The embargoes which have already been announced in respect of metals and aviation spirit can be extended almost indefinitely, and will be used as a lever until the new Axis bring about a new order in Asia out of the chaos that at the moment exists in the Far East as a result of Japan's unchecked aggression. Behind the economic weapons which themselves are weak in the long run, there now lies something even stronger. It is to be hoped that Japan will take a realistic view of the situation and recognise the need for a new order based on an independent China and observation of the Nine Power Pact.

U.S. EVACUATION

The Evacuation of American nationals from China naturally brings up the question of our own. It might be asked why should women not share the dangers which their menfolk have to face. They have to do it in Europe. Women are driving buses and lorries, working in factories, fields and hospitals. In fact there is scarcely a job that men are doing that is not being done by women. They are not in the fighting services but they are in the fighting line.

Why then the evacuation of such women from Hongkong? Children, of course, should not be exposed to danger if that can be avoided and so mothers with children must go. If they could manage it the authorities would evacuate them all from Britain.

But are the cases strictly parallel? It is not so very long since Nanking fell to the invading armies of Japan. Have the women of Hongkong read the dispatches describing what actually happened there?

It might be argued that they were Chinese women who were raped there and there are Chinese women here. But against whom would the attack in Hongkong in similar circumstances be directed? Does anyone doubt for a moment that there would be discrimination? The British would be held responsible; on them and on those whom they hold dearest would vengeance of the most unappealable kind be wreaked. Women may wish to take the responsibility.

stability in face of bombs and gun fire, that is a nice clean sudden and easy death, but men would be held responsible as they have been held responsible throughout the ages for the assaults of a far worse character.

The Government at home which has thought those matters out does not think that the burden of defending the colony should be increased by this anxiety for the welfare of women.

The American Government evidently agrees with this view, seeing that they have advised their people to get out of China and Hongkong as soon as possible.

RUMANIA TOTTERS

The thrust of the Nazis into Rumania is a tribute to the effectiveness of our blockade and to the destructive work of our air force which has blasted the oil producing works at Lerna and other places. The aim of the flying man is to destroy in the enemy country those things which make flying possible, and as oil is the most essential element, its destruction is most eagerly sought.

The Rumanian oil fields now pass into the hands of the Nazis who in this war have such a distinct advantage over the British Empire and that no neutrality law has any binding force whatever on them. The ultimate goal of course is the oil fields of Iran, but the journey there is for the Nazis long and arduous. Russia is not likely to stand idly by while Germany gets control of the Balkans and cuts off her access to the Mediterranean.

JAPAN—AND RUSSIA

It has always been thought that the German pact with Russia came as a shock to the Japanese in August 1939 and so it did. In fact the leading Japanese newspaper bitterly regretted the lapse of the British alliance, said when the pact was announced: "The British would not have done this!" But there is no other side to this picture. On May 7th, 1939, nearly four months before Hitler signed the "unbreakable" pact with Russia, Countdore, the French ambassador wrote a despatch to M. Georges Bonnet in which the following paragraph occurs:

"The equivocal attitude of Japan has contributed to Herr Hitler's orientation towards the U.S.S.R."

The anti-commintern pact was of course in being at the time Chiang Kai-shek in his message of July 7th to the Japanese people said: "Japan has never entertained any idea of lending Germany a helping hand in Europe. Germany aware of Japan's intrigue resolved immediately to change her policy in Aug 1939 by resuming amicable relations with the Soviet Union."

It appears then that the signing of a pact is far more important than its observance. It certainly has propaganda value. The recent pact is like the former so patently one-sided that we would be inclined to sympathise with Japan if she did not observe it.

What it means is that Germany wants Japan to tackle the United States and Britain and so divert the attention of the former from Europe to Asia. Germany can give no help, but of course she would be greatly relieved if even a portion of the war material going to Britain from the United States could be stopped.

Germany is no more concerned about the welfare of Japanese than she is about that of the pignies in the forests of Africa.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE

The object of the Delhi Conference is not a general economic discussion, but the settlement of a joint war supply policy for the Eastern Group, under which the maximum use will be made of the existing and potential capacity for war supply of each participant.

It is hoped that the policy settled will make the countries of the

Eastern Group as far as possible self-supporting for war supply purposes, the deficiencies of one participant being made good from the available or potential resources of the others.

Any surplus production would, of course, be available for the general war effort of the Empire. It is considered desirable that the Empire countries east of Suez should be in a position to support themselves as much as they possibly can without calling either on the United Kingdom or other countries.

It is hoped that the Conference may result in the establishment of a Standing Committee representative of the participating countries, whose duty it will be to see that the decisions of the Conference are carried out.

It is impracticable, however, to draw a sharp dividing line between defence and ordinary civil needs. Thus, shell production is a purely war supply problem, while the manufacture of cigarettes, for example, could be regarded in the light of a war problem with an important bearing on the needs of the civil population. Similarly there are many other commodities the consumption of which is shared between the defence forces and the general population.

The representatives of the different countries will be invited by the Commerce Department to discuss the capacity of their countries for production, especially industrial production, and their needs arising from the cutting off of many former sources of supply.

LATE NEWS

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 9.30 TEL 31453 • AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.30 TEL 55856

TO-DAY ONLY



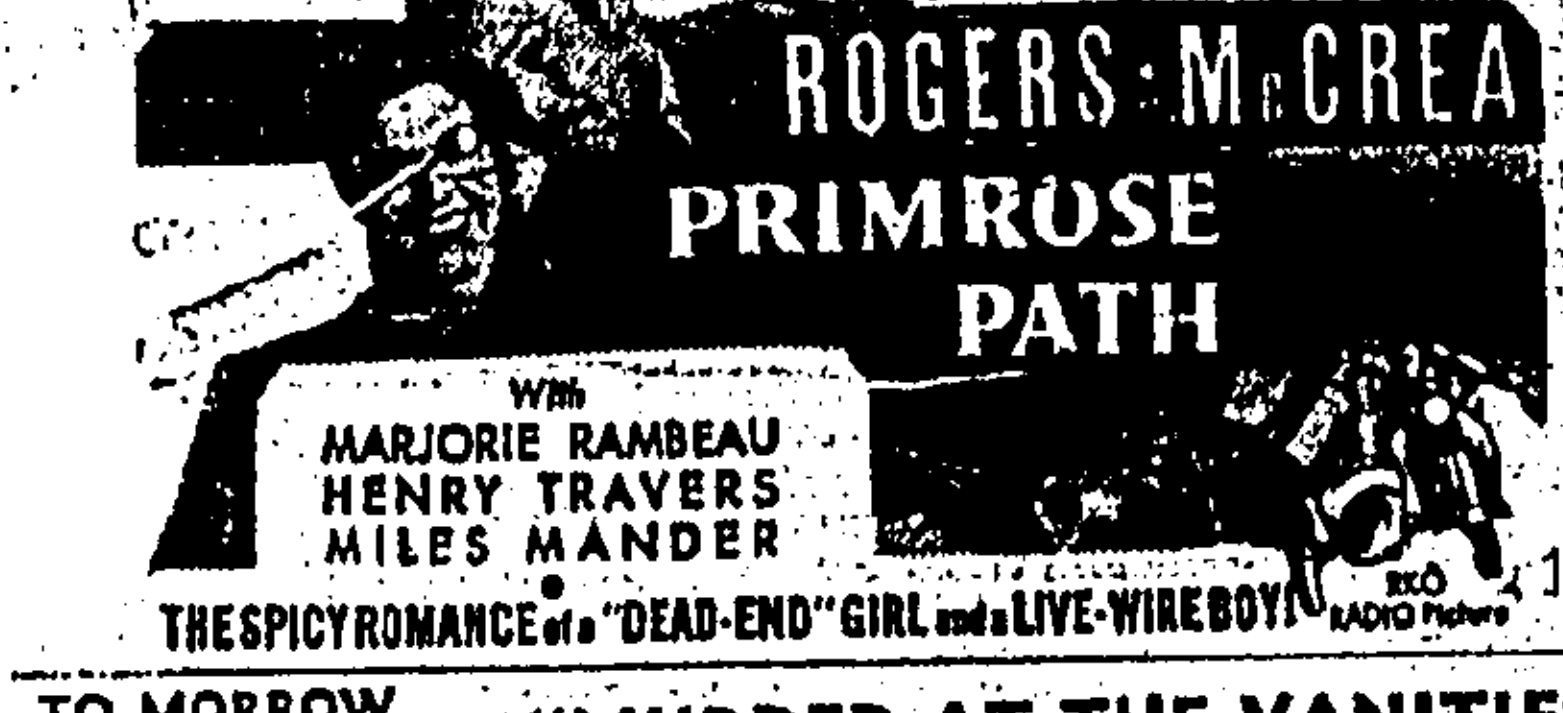
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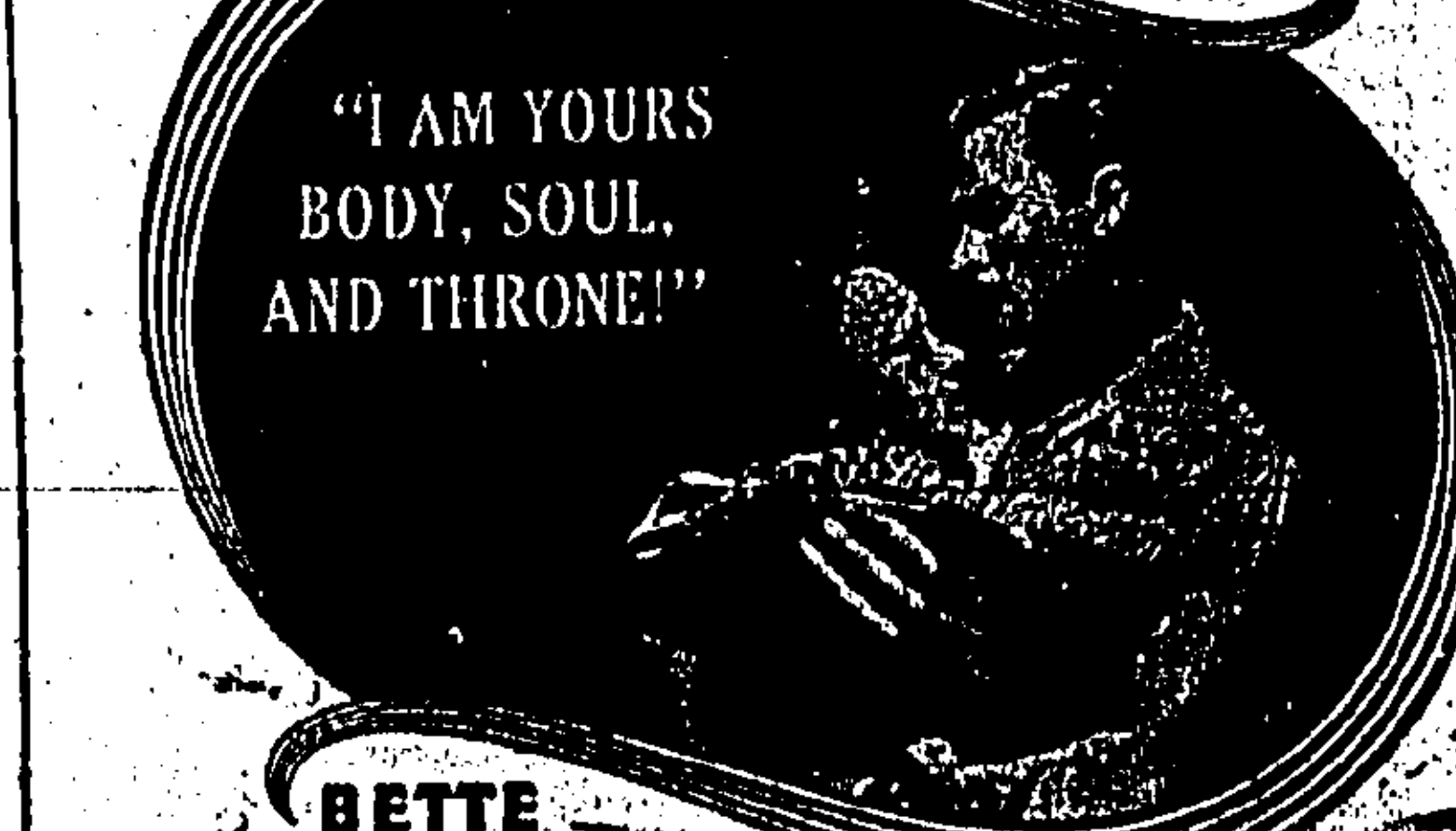
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